

# INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Integrated Development Plan for the period 2012 to 2016



## 2012

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# CHAPTER 1

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the development of this document the municipality has to comply with the following:

- Legal requirements;
- Alignment with Provincial and National policy guidelines;
- Public participation;
- Spatial alignment of municipal and other government departments spending; and most importantly
- Alignment with the budget

Before we embarked on the IDP development process we first had to submit a process plan to council, set up the institutional arrangements, conduct public consultation sessions and produced community based plans and projects. The IDP as a strategic tool that guides and informs the planning, budgeting and decision making processes of the municipality must:

- Identify the challenges and indicate the magnitude of the problem and this is a result of the analysis process;
- It must have strategies and alternate strategies to address the identified service delivery gap;
- Have a vision that depicts the futuristic outlook of the municipality and its residents;
- Set objectives to that will be the driving force behind the vision; and

Design tangible, realistic and implementable projects that are designed to improve the lives of the residents, at this stage that were alignment with the budget and all other sector requirements should take place.

In addition, the IDP ensures close co-ordination and integration between projects, programmes and activities, both internally (between directorates) and externally, with other spheres of government. The IDP therefore ultimately enhances integrated service delivery and development and promotes sustainable, integrated communities, providing a full basket of services, as communities cannot be developed in a fragmented manner.

As the key strategic plan of the Municipality, the IDP priorities inform all financial planning and budgeting undertaken by the organization.

The attainment of IDP and budget targets and deliverables is monitored and evaluated on an on-going basis. However, this requires that targets and deliverables be credible and realistic. Consequently, the financial plan as well as the performance management system of the Municipality is also outlined in this IDP document.

As the municipality we doing our outmost best to ensure that we follow the process as outlined above. As a starting point the Kamiesberg Municipality adopted the national key performance areas and in that built in local indicators or predetermined objectives.

The IDP is strategic document of Council and guides all planning and development in the district municipality. Preparation of the IDP followed an approved process plan that incorporated extensive stakeholder consultations.

This document is structured into **seven chapters**.

**Chapter 1:** Contains the executive summary and opening remarks by the Executive Mayor and Municipal Manager.

**Chapter 2:** Sets the scene by noting the legal context of the IDP, explains the 3rd generation IDP and the process followed to development the IDP.

**Chapter 3:** Notes the key policy directives on the international, national and provincial level that informed this IDP and also states the municipality's mandate and functions. The Millennium development goals, National outcomes, the Provincial Strategic framework are some of the policy directives noted.

**Chapter 4:** Discuss the State of Kamiesberg Municipality (Situational Analysis)

**Chapter 5:** States our strategic direction- detailing our vision, mission, values and the seven goals that will be pursued over the 5 years to address the development challenges and enhance the development potential noted in chapter 4.

**Chapter 6:** Sector Plans

**Chapter 7:** Details the IDP/Budget linkage and reflects the IDP linkage with the municipal draft budget for the next three financial years (2012/17). (It's noted that the financial figures cited is subject to approval of the draft Budget. Also included are unfunded projects that the municipality will implement as and when additional funding becomes available over the medium to long term.

# FORWARD: EXECUTIVE MAYOR

Today I am honoured and proud to present the 2012 – 2016 Integrated Development Plan and Medium - Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF) on behalf of Kamiesberg Municipality to the community we serve. This Integrated Development Plan is design to serve the majority of our people, who are face with socio economic challenges. The participation of the communities, IDP Representative Forum, and other relevant stakeholders has made it possible for Kamiesberg to achieve maximum participation including the development of this IDP.

President Jacob Zuma, in his State of the Nation Address, again reiterated on a call for “Business Unusual approach”. We speak Business Unusual not referring to any changes in our established policies, but with regard to the speedy, efficient and effective implementation of those policies and programmes so that the lives of our people should change for the better, sooner or later.

I hereby present the draft Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the Kamiesberg Municipality for the 5 year term of 2012/16.

**Councilor Mervin Cloete**

**Mayor**



# FORWARD: MUNICIPAL MANAGER

In terms of section 34 of the Municipal System act 32 of 2000, Kamiesberg Municipality is compelled to review its Integrated Development Plan. Our IDP hearings were well attended, vigorous deliberations were evident from these engagements.

The IDP is developed in light of changes inter alia, internal and external circumstances that might adversely affect the strategic objectives, projects and Programmes of the IDP. The IDP priorities and Council strategic objectives are intertwined and link to the municipal budget. We hope that Provincial Treasury will assess the Municipal IDP/Budget and find it to be responsive to the socio economic conditions of the Municipality.

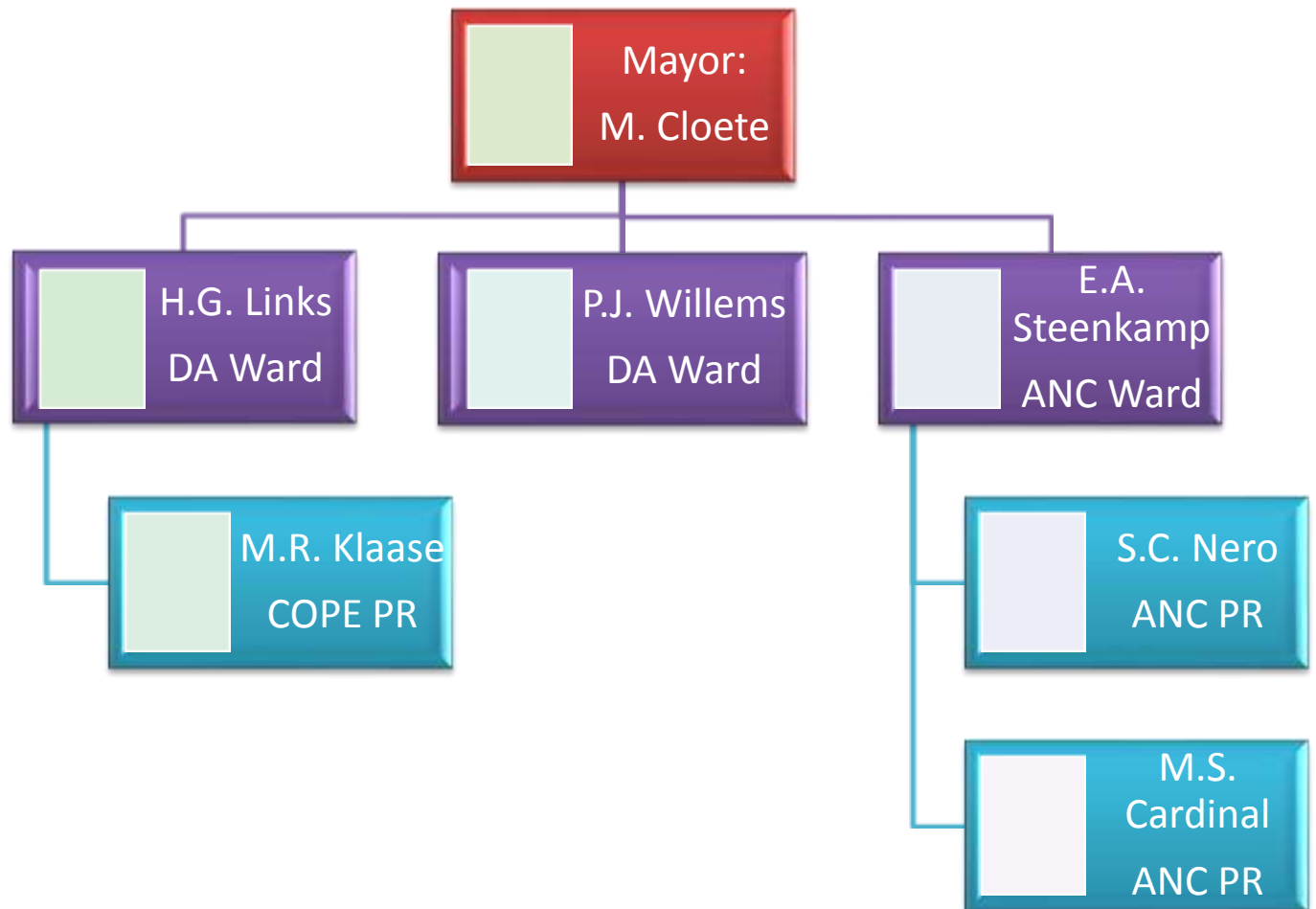
The success of our IDP is a demonstration of collective leadership and the passion to serve our communities with pride.

Mr. OH Barnard

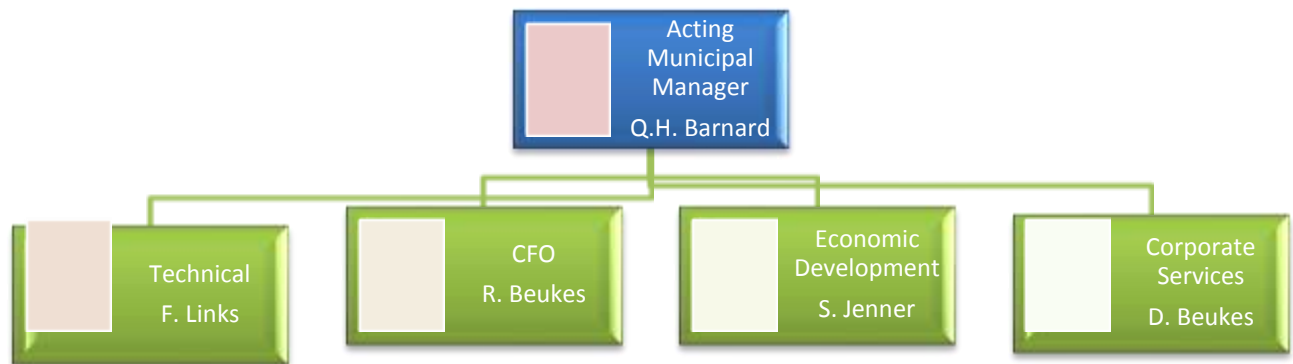
Acting Municipal Manager

## 1 ORGANISTATIONAL PROFILE

### 1.1 COUNCIL:



## 1.2. MANAGEMENT:



# CHAPTER 2: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

## 2.1 Legal context of Integrated Development Planning (IDP)

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, together with Chapter 5 of the Municipal Systems Act, 2000 (Act 32 of 2000) had a substantial impact on the traditional role of Local Governments. In addition to providing municipal services, municipalities must (by law) now lead, manage and plan for development through **a process of Integrated Development Planning**. Municipalities are inter alia co-responsible to eradicate poverty, boost local economic development, creating jobs and generally to promote the process of reconstruction and development.

The Integrated Development Plan (IDP) is the product of the Integrated Development Planning process through which municipalities prepare a **strategic development plan, for a five-year period**.

The **Municipal Systems Act, Act 32** of 2000 states in section 25 (1) "Each Municipal Council must, within a prescribed period after the start of its elected term, **adopt a single, inclusive and strategic plan for the development of the municipality**-which

- a) **Links, integrates and coordinates plans** and takes into account proposals for the development of the municipality;
- b) **Aligns the resources and capacity** of the municipality with the implementation of the plan;
- c) Forms the **policy framework** and general basis on which budgets must be based;
- d) **Complies** with the provisions of this chapter and; and
- e) Is **compatible** with National and Provincial development plans and planning requirements binding on the municipality in terms of legislation."

**Section 26** of the System Act outlines the **core components of the IDP**, "an integrated development plan must reflect –

- a) The **Municipal vision** for the long term development of the municipality with special emphasis on the municipality's most critical development and internal transformation;



- b) An assessment of the existing **level of development in the municipality**, which must include an identification of communities which does not have access to basic services.
- c) The Councils **development priorities and objectives** for its elected term, including its local economic development aims and its internal transformation needs;
- d) The councils **development strategies** which must be **aligned to the with any National or provincial sectoral plans** and planning requirements binding on the Municipality in terms of legislation;
- e) A **spatial development framework** which must include the provision of basic guidelines for a land use management system for the municipality;
- f) The councils **operational strategies**
- g) Applicable **disaster management plans**;
- h) **A financial plan**, which must include a budget projection for at least the next three years; and **key performance indicators and performance targets** determined in terms of section 41."

In addition, Section 27 speaks to drafting a district framework plan for the IDP, section 28 speaks to the IDP adoption process and section 29 describes the process to be followed.

The IDP is a municipality's principal strategic planning instrument which deals with the most critical development needs and opportunities of the municipal area (external focus) as well as the most critical governance needs of the organisation (internal focus).

## 2.2 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation IDP

Integrated Development Planning (IDP) has formed part of the democratic South Africa since the late 1990s. Municipalities are entering the **third 5 year term** of utilizing integrated development planning as their strategic municipal planning processes, herein referred to as generations.

The May 2011 local government elections ushered in the **3<sup>rd</sup> five year IDP cycle, referred to as the 3<sup>rd</sup> generation IDP's for municipalities**. Country wide new councils were constituted after the May 2011 local government elections and each council is legally compelled to develop and adopt new 5 year IDP's for their term of office by May 2012. **The new five year IDP will be effective from 1 July 2012 up to 30 June 2017.**

This document constitutes the new 5 year IDP of the Kamiesberg Municipality for 2012/2017.

The advent of the 3rd Generation IDP provides the opportunity to reflect on the lessons learnt during the first and second generation of IDPs and improve on the way that we as government plan, budget and implement in order to ensure maximum impact and delivery at grassroots level.

## 2.3 Approach

The IDP process started with the drafting and adoption of the Municipal IDP Framework plan and process plan by Council September 2011.

The Municipal Council adopted the following IDP / budget time schedule to guide the IDP and Budget planning process. This time schedule is developed as a compliance measure to the Municipal Systems Act of 2002 and the Municipal Finance Management Act of 2003. Because there is no clear guideline on how these processes should be aligned we decided to integrate the budget timelines with the time lines in the process plan. This was done with the view of achieving better and greater alignment between the budget and IDP process.

The following outputs and outcomes are expected out of the process in table 1 above:

- Municipal Priorities for the five years;
- Municipal Vision, Objectives and development strategies;
- Municipal operational plans with performance indicators and targets;
- Alignment and integration of sector plans and cross cutting issues;
- Capital Budget;
- Operational Budget;
- Tariffs and other related financial policies; and
- Improved institutional capacity for development.

We must highlight that public participation is the central to the implementation of the IDP / Budget time schedule; public and community workshops were held and municipal notices was also used to inform the communities about meetings or requesting public comments on the IDP and the Budget.

## 2.4 IDP institutional arrangements

The Kamiesberg Municipality utilised the following consultative structures during the IDP preparation process in order to achieve a shared understanding of the municipal development trajectory and alignment:

KAMIESBERG IDP 2012-2017 PROCESS FLOW					
No	ACTIVITIES	AREA	RESPONSIBLE PERSON	DATE	INDICATOR
1	IDP Process Plan submitted to Council	Municipal wide	S. Jenner	11-Sep	Process Plan
2	Approval of Process Plan	Municipal wide	S. Jenner	12-Sep	Approved Council Resolution
<b>MARCH 2012'</b>					
3	Invite participants for the IDP forum representation	Municipal wide	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	17-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
4	Place Notices at all Municipal buildings	Per ward	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	18-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
5	Community Consultation Meetings	Kammieskroon	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	6-Mar-12	Advert/Notice
6	Community Consultation Meetings	Hondeklipbaai	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	6-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
7	IDP Representative Meeting	Soebatsfontein	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	6-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
8	IDP Representative Meeting	Kroonsig	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	6-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
9	Community Consultation Meetings	Paulshoek	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	7-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
10	IDP Steering Committee Meeting	Lelliefontein	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	7-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
11	Community Consultation Meetings	Kammiasies	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	8-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
12	Community Consultation Meetings	Nourivier	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	8-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
13	Community Consultation Meetings	Rooifontein	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	8-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
14	Community Consultation Meetings	Tweervier	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	13-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
15	Community Consultation Meetings	Kharhams	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	13-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
16	IDP Representative Meeting	Spoegrivier	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	13-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
17	IDP Representative Meeting	Kheis	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	14-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
18	IDP Representative Meeting	Klipfontein	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	14-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
19	Community Consultation Meetings	Lepelfontein	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	15-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
20	Community Consultation Meetings	Garies	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	17-Mar-12	Attendance registers & Community inputs
21	Public Participation Process – Consultation with community regarding draft IDP and Capital and Operating Budget	Municipal wide	S. Jenner & J. Ellis		Public Participation Report
<b>MAY 2012'</b>					
22	Scrutinising draft Budget and IDP	IDP Representative Forum	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	1-30 May-12	Draft IDP
23	Amendments to Draft IDP and Capital and Operating Budget	IDP Representative Forum	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	1-30 May-12	Draft IDP
24	Integration of sector plans	IDP Unit	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	1-30 May-12	Draft IDP
25	Submit Draft IDP/ Budget to Provincial and National Treasury and Cogta	Munipal Manager/Mayor	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	1-30 May-12	IDP Report
<b>JUNE 2012'</b>					
26	Summarize community feedback and distribute to the relevant stakeholders for consideration	Municipal Manager	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	1-15 June-12	Feed Report
27	Approval of IDP and Budget by Council in terms of Section 16 of the MFMA	Council	S. Jenner & J. Ellis	22-Jun-12	Approved Council Resolution (IDP & Budget)



## **2.5 IDP MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS**

The Kamiesberg Municipality established structures for the development and implementation of the IDP in order to reinforce alignment with government departments and to ensure public participation.

### **2.5.1 Role of Kamiesberg Municipal Council**

The Kamiesberg Municipal Council adopted the draft Integrated Development Plan which was used as a basis for consultation. After completion of the consultation process, the final IDP must be adopted together with the Integrated Development Plan.

### **2.5.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Strategic Management Team**

This committee consists of the Municipal Manager and the Directors/Managers.

The following are the functions of the IDP Strategic Management Team:

- a) Engage in strategic discussions regarding the five-year plans for the respective functional areas.
- b) Evaluate progress made in the implementation of the process plan and initiate corrective action where necessary.
- c) Evaluate the impact of the Integrated Development Plans.
- d) Review and refine the vision for the Kamiesberg Municipality. Ensure that the vision is incorporated into the IDP Forum and the Integrated Development Plan.
- e) Refine and review IDP objectives, strategies and projects for consideration by Kamiesberg IDP Forum and the incorporation thereof into the Integrated Development Plan.
- f) Consider the Infrastructure Investment Plan

### 2.5.3 Roles and responsibilities of IDP Representative Forum

The IDP Representative Forum is the structure established for the purpose of review and implementation of the IDP and ensures maximum participation of different interest groups and sectors. The Forum provides for communication to ensure holistic public participation from all sectors of the community in order to facilitate identification of needs from a “grass roots” perspective.

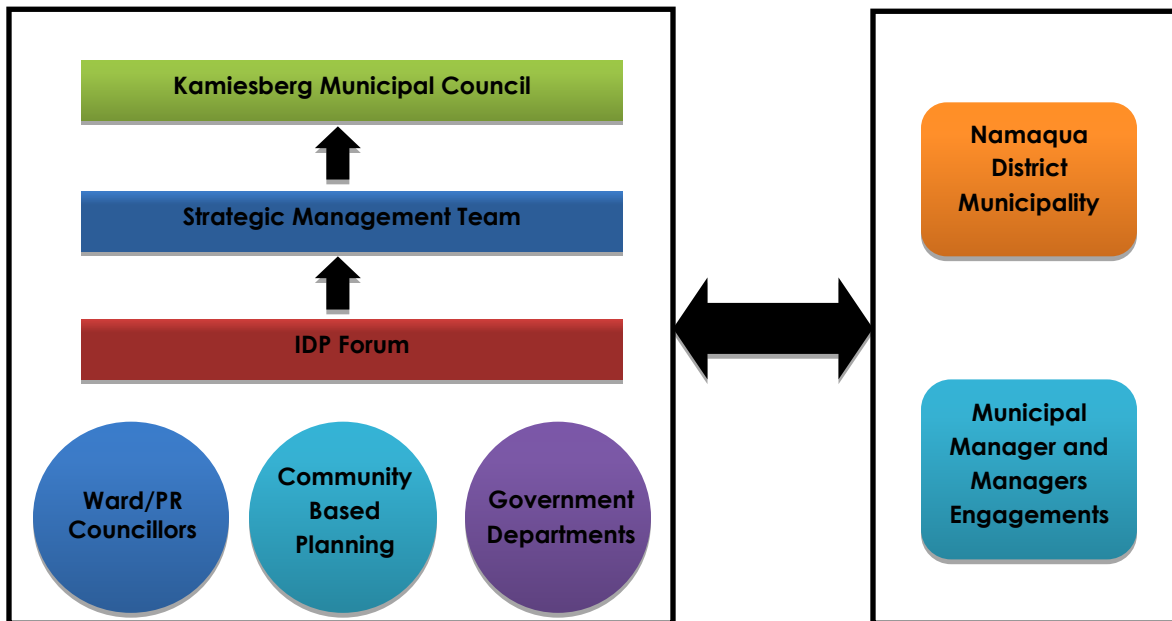
The IDP Forum shall, *inter alia*:

- a) Ensure that every activity and decision taken at its meetings are properly communicated to the forum members' respective constituencies
- b) Monitor the implementation of the Integrated Development Plan.
- c) Reflect and safeguard community inputs by acting as the spokespersons for the communities.
- d) Represent the interests of their communities.
- e) Provide an organisational mechanism for discussion, negotiation and decision making between stakeholders, including the municipal government.
- f) Participate in the process of setting and monitoring key performance indicators.

## 2.6 Organisational arrangements

A prevalent feature of IDP management has been the intensive consultation demanded by the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 and sensitivity to the peculiarities of the local environment.

**Figure 1: Organisational Arrangements**



Source: Adapted from IDP Guide Pack (GOGTA)

As can be seen above the main consultation work undertaken has been through the IDP Representative Forum. The forum serves as an advisory for the Council which has the statutory authority over the Integrated Development Plan. The main issues for attention are the inputs by Ward Councillors and Ward Committees into the IDP Forum. These two are important links for holistic community participation.

The roles and responsibilities of the different stakeholders are clearly outlined in the section above with specific reference to authority and level of involvement. The Strategic Management Team has been charged with the responsibility of ensuring a smooth flow of work from Directorates into the IDP process. The Directors led that process through the respective five-year plans presented to the Strategic Management Team and thereafter consolidated into the Objectives, Strategies and Projects for the IDP. The Objectives and Strategies

were reviewed during this IDP process and projects for the period 2010/2011 – 2011/2012 were aligned to the revised Objectives and Strategies.

The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000, Chapter 05 Section 24, states that all Municipalities must comply with the following key planning imperatives at all times:

- “(1) The planning undertaken by a municipality must be aligned with, and complement, the development plans and strategies of other affected municipalities and other organs of state so as to give effect to the principles of co-operative government contained in section 41 of the Constitution.
- (2) Municipalities must participate in national and provincial development programmes as required in section 153(b) of the Constitution”.

Furthermore in the Local Government: Municipal Planning and Performance Management Regulations of 2001, Chapter 2 states that the Municipality must identify “all known projects, plans and programmes to be implemented within the municipality by any organ of state”.

These are clearly key planning assumptions for Kamiesberg Municipality in the development of their Integrated Development Plan (“IDP”). This is progressive planning rationale and it had been locked on a simple legislative framework to ensure consistence and an enhanced quality of the IDP.

The principle of co-operative governance underpins this development planning rationale. Cooperative governance is enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa as a practice for maximum benefit. “The IDP in context” chapter seeks to identify those elements of convergence between the different plans, projects and programmes at the district, provincial and the national levels.

## **2.7 The value of planning alignment**

The capital markets for municipalities have become extremely complex and difficult to access. A common basis for this has been the narrow tax base which is adversely affecting the majority of municipalities in the country. Kamiesberg Municipality has been extremely successful in the collection of its revenue, despite the fact that it is still heavily challenged by the need to broaden its focus base in order to meet the huge infrastructure backlogs with which it is faced.

The rapid growth of the area has also sparked a regressive response by some of the key variables in a healthy local economy. The growth of informal settlements, which is paralleled by worsened composite human needs by the households, is a major concern. This is the emergence of a second economy.

Equally the rapid growth seems to be outstripping the Municipal Infrastructure's absorptive capacity and, as such, places a big capital burden on the Municipality. This burden requires a substantial response by the Municipality to address the challenges of bulk infrastructure and reticulation infrastructure needs.

Clearly, it is quite apparent that the Municipality will not be able to meet the challenges flowing from the above situation and thus it will be necessary to look beyond its own means and perhaps the traditional funding sources.

High levels of creativity will be a key ingredient of any strategic response to these massive challenges which have a strong possibility of bringing down the Kamiesberg Municipality. It is quite clear that various key strategies and plans are required to gear for maximum utilization of the resources available. The following major benefits are a direct consequence of the recognition of the different sets of plans of other government departments.

## **2.8 Duplication of Initiative**

Kamiesberg Municipality's IDP will ensure that cognizance is given to the relevant government departments and their respective plans. The IDP is based on and aligned with all plans in place by the different government departments with resource allocations at their respective levels. The powers and functions of the different spheres of government are key tools to avert duplication of initiatives and the funding related to those initiatives.

## **2.9 Horizontal and Vertical Co-ordination**

A key prerequisite of a sound strategy by overall government would be its ability to ensure that all development intentions, irrespective of where they are located, dovetail as the lack of horizontal co-ordination tends to translate into destructive competition. The underlying message regarding this unintentional competition is one of unreliable returns and to achieve reliable returns, i.e. *private investors and donors*, to the extent by which the plans are coherent and consistent irrespective of the angle at which they are looked. Potential alternative sources of capital view political and environmental stability as a key

and are not prepared to cushion risks that are often associated with those factors.

The same rationale applies to horizontal co-ordination. The abovementioned pieces of legislation encompass the responsibilities of the other spheres of government and include local government. The Local Government: Municipal Systems Act No. 32 of 2000, Chapter 5, Section 24, states that:

*“(3) If municipalities are required to comply with planning requirements in terms of national or provincial legislation, the responsible organs of state must –*

*(a) Align the implementation of that legislation with the provisions of this chapter; and*

*(b) In such implementation-*

*(i) Consult with the affected municipality; and*

*(ii) Take reasonable steps to assist the municipality to meet the time limit mentioned in Section 25, and the other requirements of this Chapter, applicable to its integrated development plan.”*

In other words, this gives responsibility, inter alia, to other organs of state to ensure that, in pursuit of their plans, they ensure that those departments have expression on the Integrated Development Plans of the Municipalities, which is Kamiesberg Municipality in our case.

## 2.10 Efficient utilization of limited resource



It is the practice in all organs of state to align their resources with the plans that they are developing. This, therefore, means that if Kamiesberg Municipality successfully develops a plan that is organically linked to the plans of other government departments and equally, so those organizations have plans that are aligned with Kamiesberg Municipality's plan – there is always a strong possibility for economies of scale which

would result in huge impact in the societies. Aligned plans ensure that resources are creatively harnessed and, as such, a lot more is achieved than would have been had there been a piecemeal approach.

The Kamiesberg Municipality's IDP should serve as a platform for all the spheres of government to converge and define the development path of a particular area. The three main funding sources for the IDP would be the Municipality's

own income (tax base), Namaqua District Municipality, conditional and unconditional grants, and lastly, the Provincial and National governments' financial interventions. The third one is of key importance and the alignment of these planning instruments in the different spheres of government should enable this level to achieve maximum utilization of the limited resources.

## 2.11 Community project identified through public participation process:

### Kamassies:

Bulk Infrastructure	Housing	Socio-Economic Development	EPWP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Electrification of all areas</li> <li>▪ Proper sanitation</li> <li>▪ Completion of toilets</li> <li>▪ Access roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RDP Houses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Land reform and restitution to be speeded up</li> <li>▪ Dams for small farmers and irrigation purposes</li> <li>▪ Cellular phone reception to improve via a stronger sender</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Upgrading of Community Hall,</li> <li>▪ Satellite municipal offices</li> <li>▪ Graveyard</li> </ul>

### Rooifontein:

Bulk Infrastructure	Housing	Socio-Economic Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Electrification of all areas</li> <li>▪ Proper sanitation (emptying of septic tanks)</li> <li>▪ Access roads</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RDP Houses,</li> <li>▪ Plots to be set aside for legal occupation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Communal vegetable gardens (vulnerable groups),</li> <li>▪ Hydroponic farming</li> </ul>

### Nourivier:

Bulk Infrastructure	Housing	Socio-Economic Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Upgrade of water reticulation system</li> <li>▪ Proper sanitation (emptying of septic tanks)</li> <li>▪ Access roads</li> <li>▪ Finalize bridge</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ RDP Houses,</li> <li>▪ Plots to be set aside for legal occupation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Communal vegetable gardens (vulnerable groups),</li> <li>▪ Hydroponic farming</li> </ul>

### Leliefontein:

Bulk Infrastructure	Housing	Socio-Economic Development	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrade of water reticulation system,</li> <li>Toilets for community hall</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RDP Houses,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communal vegetable gardens (vulnerable groups),</li> <li>Hydroponic farming to improve food security</li> <li>Community Development Worker to be appointed for area,</li> <li>Appointment of a Clinic Sister</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Satellite municipal offices</li> <li>Upgrading of Graveyard</li> <li>Speed humps</li> <li>Development of proper sports field</li> <li>Fencing of Leliefontein,</li> <li>Erection of windmills</li> </ul>

### Paulshoek:

Bulk Infrastructure	Housing	Socio-Economic Development	EPWP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electrification of all areas</li> <li>Upgrade of water reticulation system,</li> <li>Water distribution network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RDP Houses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrading of quest house</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrading of Community Hall,</li> <li>Satellite municipal offices</li> <li>Graveyard</li> <li>Street lights</li> </ul>

### Tweerivier:

Bulk Infrastructure	Socio-Economic Development	EPWP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electrification of all areas</li> <li>Proper sanitation</li> <li>Upgrade of water reticulation system</li> <li>Household water connections</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communal vegetable gardens (vulnerable groups),</li> <li>Hydroponic farming to improve food security</li> <li>Establishment and budgeting for disaster fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fencing of landfill site,</li> <li>Road signs</li> <li>Pedestrian crossing in front of school,</li> <li>Fencing of town border fences</li> </ul>



# CHAPTER 3: POLICY DIRECTIVES

The drafting of this 5 year IDP of Kamiesberg Municipality for 2012/17 was informed by a number of key strategic policy directives cited below:

## 3.1. Millennium Development goals

**End poverty by 2015.** This is the historic promise 189 world leaders made at the United Nations Millennium Summit in 2000 when they signed onto the Millennium Declaration and agreed to meet the **Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**. **The MDGs are an eight-point road map** with measurable targets and clear deadlines for improving the lives of the world's poorest people. World leaders have agreed to achieve the MDGs by 2015.

The Heads of State and Government, gathered at the United Nations Headquarters in New York from 20 to 22 September 2010, to reflect on the progress made since they last met there in 2005 while expressing deep concern that it falls far short of what is needed.

## 3.2. National Key Performance areas

The IDP strategic goals and related objectives for 2012/16 respond directly to the national Strategic Plan for Local Government 2006-2011 which identifies 5 Key Performance Areas (KPA"s) on which Local Government must deliver.

### 3.2.1. The 5 National KPA's are:

- 1) Basic Services and Infrastructure (KPA 1)
- 2) Local Economic Development (KPA 2)
- 3) Municipal Transformation and Institutional Development (KPA 3)
- 4) Financial Viability (KPA 4)
- 5) Good Governance and Community Participation (KPA 5).

### 3.3. National policy directives

#### 3.3.1. National Spatial development perspective (NSDP)

The National Spatial Development Perspective (NSDP) was published by the Presidency in 2006. The objective of the NSDP is to focus government and the private sector on investments that will have the maximum economic and social impact, as well as to address spatial integration (DPLG 2006). The **NSDP aims to guide the prioritisation of scarce public sector resources**, including both fixed capital investment and soft social investment in education and health. The guiding principles are:

- Coordinated investment in sectors such as transport, the environment and land use;
- Increased productive investment in areas of high growth potential;
- Investment in people and social services in areas of low growth;
- Reduced inequalities between people.

#### 3.3.2. National Outcomes based approach

The January 2010 Cabinet Lekgotla approved an **Outcomes Based Approach** to service delivery. There are **twelve (12) outcome areas**, and for each outcome, a series of strategic outputs and activities. The President in the State of the Nation Address on 11th February 2010 announced the outputs for each of these outcomes for the period 2010-2014. A high level Performance Agreement and a fully detailed and negotiated Delivery Agreement has since been developed by the respective Ministers and the Departments with key partners who need to co-operate to deliver these outputs.

All the outcomes are inter-departmental and/or intergovernmental in nature and require agreement between stakeholders and partners to work together. All municipalities are expected to take the 12 outcomes into consideration when developing their IDP's and developing their annual budgets for the 2012/13 Medium Term Revenue and Expenditure Framework (MTREF).

Table 2: Convergence between Kamiesberg IDP and ASGISA

ASGISA OBJECTIVE AREA	ASGISA STRATEGY	KAMIESBERG IDP OBJECTIVE AREA	KAMIESBERG IDP POSSIBLE STRATEGIES AND PROJECTS
<b>Costs and efficiency of the logistics system</b>	Infrastructure investment through the Municipal Infrastructure Grant	Reduction of infrastructure backlogs i.e. human settlement, water, roads, electricity etc.	Water infrastructure rollout
	Eskom Capitalisation Programme		Roads development and maintenance
	Provincial Infrastructure Grant		Bulk electricity infrastructure
	South African broadband network		Upgrade of ITC network, engage mobile service providers to upgrade infrastructure
<b>Volatile currency, SMME growth and barriers to entry in certain economic sectors</b>	Address second economy issues	Promotion of Local Economic Development with specific focus on shared growth	Comprehensive Rural Development programme which is focusing on the historically rural disadvantaged communities.
	Sector Strategies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Business procession output</li> <li>▪ Tourism Marketing &amp; Development</li> <li>▪ Local Economic Development</li> <li>▪ Agro processing</li> <li>▪ Mining and Fishing</li> </ul>		Investigation of the Agro Processing Potential
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Develop a Credible LED Strategy</li> <li>▪ Develop a Tourism Marketing &amp; Development Strategy</li> <li>▪ Tourism development projects</li> </ul>
			Investigate the viability of Hydroponics

### 3.3.3. State of the Nation Address

President Zuma in his 2012 State of the Nation Address (SONA) on 9 February 2012 placed emphasis on **infrastructure investment**.

### 3.3.4. Highlights of Government programme for 2012

#### Economic Sectors and Employment

The plans that the President set out, and which affect the ESE cluster, are the following:

#### 3.3.4.1. Agriculture

- Government will develop a major new South Eastern node that will improve industrial and agricultural development and export capacity of the Eastern Cape region, and expand the province's economic and logistics linkages with the **Northern Cape** and KwaZulu-Natal.
- In order to expand agricultural production, there has also been a commitment to build a dam using the Umzimvubu River as the source in the former Transkei of the Eastern Cape

#### 3.3.4.2. Energy

- More than 220 000 solar geysers have been installed nationwide – the government target is one million solar geysers by 2014-2015.

### A. Infrastructure Development

The President announced an infrastructure plan which will be driven and overseen by the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Council (PICC), which was established in September, bringing together Ministers, Premiers and Metro Mayors under the leadership of the President and the Deputy President.

- The PICC has identified and developed projects and infrastructure initiatives from state-owned enterprises as well as national, provincial and local government departments.
- The State has chosen as well as projects focusing on health and basic education infrastructure, information and communication technologies and regional integration. These projects are:

## **A. Major geographically-focussed programmes,**

### **A.1. The development and integration of rail, road and water infrastructure:**

These efforts are intended to unlock the enormous mineral belt of coal, platinum, palladium, chrome and other minerals, in order to facilitate increased mining as well as stepped-up beneficiation of minerals. There is going to be expansion of rail transport in Mpumalanga, connecting coalfields to power stations. This will enable a shift from road to rail in the transportation of coal, which has caused a deterioration of the roads in Mpumalanga. The eastern parts of the North West province will benefit from the greater focus on infrastructure connected to mining and mineral beneficiation.

### **A.2 Improvement on the movement of goods and economic integration through a Durban-Free State-Gauteng logistics and industrial corridor:**

This project is intended to connect the major economic centres of Gauteng and Durban/Pinetown, and at the same time, connect these centres with improved export capacity through our sea-ports. The President announced the Market Demand Strategy of Transnet, which entails an investment, over the next seven years, of R300 billion rand in capital projects.

There are various improvements to the Durban-Gauteng Rail corridor and the phased development of a new 16 million tons per annum manganese export channel through the Port of Ngqura in Nelson Mandela Bay.

The State is also looking at the necessity of reducing port charges, as part of reducing the costs of doing business as this was raised sharply by the automotive sector in Port Elizabeth and Uitenhage during the performance monitoring visit to the sector last year.

The Port Regulator and Transnet have agreed to an arrangement which will result in exporters of manufactured goods, receiving a significant decrease in port charges, during the coming year, equal to about R1 billion in totals.

### A.3 The development of a major new South Eastern node:

That will improve the industrial and agricultural development and export capacity of the Eastern Cape region, and expand the province's economic and logistics linkages with the **Northern Cape** and KwaZulu-Natal.

The state is committed to building a dam using the Umzimvubu River as the source in Eastern Cape, in order to expand agricultural production.

### A.4 Expansion of the roll-out of water, roads, rail and electricity infrastructure:

Ten priority roads will be upgraded.

**A.5 Improvement of infrastructure to unlock this potential:** which includes the expansion of the iron-ore rail line between Sishen in **Northern Cape** and Saldanha Bay in the Western Cape, which will create large numbers of jobs in both provinces. The iron-ore capacity on the transport-side will increase capacity to 100 million tons per annum and this will allow for the expansion of iron-ore mining over the next decade to feed the developing world's growing investment in infrastructure and industrial activities.

**Social infrastructure projects** include projects aimed at laying the basis for the National Health Insurance system such as the refurbishment of hospitals and nurses homes.

**Building new universities in Mpumalanga and Northern Cape:** A total of 300 million rand has been allocated for the preparatory work towards South Africa's bid to host the **Square Kilometer Array** radio telescope in partnership with eight other African countries.

South Africa champions the **North-South Road and Rail Corridor**, which is part of the African Union's NEPAD Presidential Infrastructure Championing initiative. The massive investment in infrastructure will industrialise the country, generate skills and boost much needed job creation.

**Five new water augmentation schemes** are on schedule. These are:

- Olifants River Water Resource in Steelpoort in Limpopo Province,
- the Vaal River Eastern Sub-System in Secunda in Mpumalanga,
- Komati Water Augmentation Scheme in Nkangala in Mpumalanga,
- the raising of Hazelmere dam in KwaZulu-Natal and
- The Clan William Dam in Clan William in the Western Cape.

## B. Human Development

### Health:

- Critical social infrastructure projects that have been identified include those aimed at laying the basis for the National Health Insurance system such as the refurbishment of hospitals and nurses homes.

### Higher Education:

- A total of R300 million has been allocated for the preparatory work towards building new universities in Mpumalanga and Northern Cape

- To expand access to tertiary education as per our announcement last year, R200 million was utilised to assist 25 000 students to pay off their debts to institutions of higher learning.

## **Social Protection**

### **Quality of water**

- In relation to the announcements we made during the United Nations COP 17 climate change conference, an amount of R248 million is to be invested over next two years to deal with the issue of Acid Mine Drainage in Witwatersrand.

### **Housing delivery**

- The R1 billion guarantee fund announced in 2010 to promote access to loans will start its operations in April, managed by the National Housing Finance Corporation.
- From April, people earning between three thousand five hundred rand and R 15 000, will be able to obtain a subsidy of up to R83 000 from Provinces, to enable them to obtain housing finance from an accredited Bank.

### **National Budget speech 2012**

Finance Minister Pravin Gordhan delivered the national budget speech in February 2012. In his speech he outlined government's priority spending plan over the next three years cited below.



## National government's spending plans over next three years

	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Average Annual growth 2011/12-2014/15
R Million	Revised estimates	Medium term estimates			
General Public Services	52 068	51 991	55 413	58 631	4.0%
Defense	38 367	41 617	44 348	46 992	7.0%
Public order & safety	90 544	97 991	104 530	110 575	6.8%
Economic Infrastructure	81 494	83 595	90 224	98 298	6.4%
Economic service and environmental protection	53 077	61 393	66 439	70 575	10.0%
Local government, housing and community amenities	107 482	120 051	129 576	139 322	9.0%
Health	113 796	121 906	130 536	139 352	7.0%
Recreation and culture	9 043	8 571	9 543	9 940	3.2%
Education	195 483	207 281	223 100	236 067	6.5%
Social protection	144 693	157 930	171 394	184 792	8.5%
Science and technology	9 856	10 797	11 333	12 116	7.1%
Allocated expenditure	895 903	963 123	1 036 435	1 106 660	7.3%
Debt-service cost	76 645	89 388	100 806	109 039	12.5%
Contingency reserve	0	5 780	11 854	24 000	0.0%
Unallocated	0	30	30	0	0.0%
Consolidation expenditure	972 547	1 058 321	1 148 125	1 239 699	8.4%

Table 3: National Government MTEF 2012-15

The anticipated **government expenditure for the 2012/13 financial year is R1, 06 trillion**. For 2012/13 the major budget allocations are for health, education and social protection respectively.

# CHAPTER 4: STATE OF THE MUNICIPALITY-SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

## 4.1. GEOGRAPHY OF KAMIESBERG MUNICIPALITY

The Kamiesberg Municipality is situated South of Nama Khoi, along the west coast, and includes Hondeklipbaai Bay, Garies and Kamieskroon as its major settlements. The total population is estimated at over 12 116, the majority of whom are not economically active). The area is sparsely populated, with the population dispersion estimated to be at less than 1 person per square kilometre over the 14 210 square kilometres.

The municipality serves a geographical area of 11742 km<sup>2</sup> and is divided into four municipal wards. The municipality provides services to the towns and settlements of Garies, Hondeklipbaai, Kamassies, Kamieskroon, Kharkams, Kheis, Klipfontein, Leliefontein, Lepelfontein, Nourivier, Paulshoek, Rooifontein, Soebatsfontein, Spoegrivier and Tweerivier. The nearest business centre is Springbok is 120 km away. The municipality provides electricity to 86 farms within its area.

The Kamiesberg Local Municipality is divided into four municipal wards and provides services to the towns and settlements of Camasses, Rooifontein, Nourivier, Leliefontein, Paulshoek, (Ward 4), Kamieskroon, Kharkams, Tweerivier (Ward 3) Koiingnaas, Hondeklipbaai, Soebatsfontein, Spoegrivier (Ward 1) Garies, Lepelfontein, Klipfontein and Kheis (Ward 2).



Hondeklipbaai is a seaside town and has a harbour which serves fishing and diamond-mining boats. It is also a mariculture (i.e. crayfish) and tourist centre (i.e. scenic drives and 4 x 4 routes). Garies and Kamieskroon situated along the N7 Highway are known for their abundance of spring wildflowers. Kleinsee is a mining town for alluvial diamonds. Kamieskroon, Kharkams and Paulshoek are tourist destinations.

Economic migration takes place to improve one's economic prospects, to take advantages of a higher number of work opportunities or to access larger markets. Social migration occurs as a result of humankind's desire to form groups. Migration into larger groups improves one's chances of forming relationships and developing family and friendship ties. Generally larger social groups tend to offer better economic opportunities, although this is not the case in areas where industry is establishing and population size is not yet very high. Typical examples of these types of area include mining towns or military bases, where the economic attraction is higher than the social attraction.

## 4.2. Institutional Analysis:

The COGTA Report on the State on Local Government (2009) classified the Kamiesberg Municipality in Classification 3 which is the second highest performing group of municipalities. Generally the majority of these municipalities fall outside of the disestablished apartheid Bantustans and tend to have commercial farming areas supported by small towns; the smaller mining towns, and or semi desert areas.

## 4.3. Ward demarcation:

WARD	TOWN/VILLAGE
Ward 1	▪ Koiingnaas, Hondeklipbaai, Soebatsfontein, Spoegrivier
Ward 2	▪ Garies, Lepelfontein, Klipfontein and Kheis
Ward 3	▪ Kamieskroon, Kharkams, Tweerivier
Ward 4	▪ Kamassies, Rooifontein, Nourivier, Leliefontein and Paulshoek

Table4: Ward composition of Kamiesberg Municipality

#### 4.4. WARD MAPS

##### WARD 1:

## WARD 2:

## WARD 3:

## WARD 4:

## 4.5. DEMOGRAPHICS

### 4.5.1. BIODIVERSITY OF NAMAQUA DISTRICT:

The NDM has a rich biodiversity and there are several areas that government and non-government organisations are conserving in order to preserve this biodiversity. These areas include, but are by no means limited to:

- I. The Orange River Mouth, a Ramsar wetland site;
- II. The Richtersveld Community Conservancy, the centre of a World Heritage Site. The Richtersveld Community Conservancy falls within the Succulent Karoo Biodiversity Hotspot;
- III. „Namakwa National Park;
- IV. Goepag Nature Reserve;
- V. Nababiep Nature Reserve;
- VI. Oorlogskloof Nature Reserve;
- VII. Tankwa Karoo National Park; and
- VIII. Richtersveld National Park.
- IX. Three Peaks Conservation Area – 8300ha

### 4.5.2. Kamiesberg Local Municipality

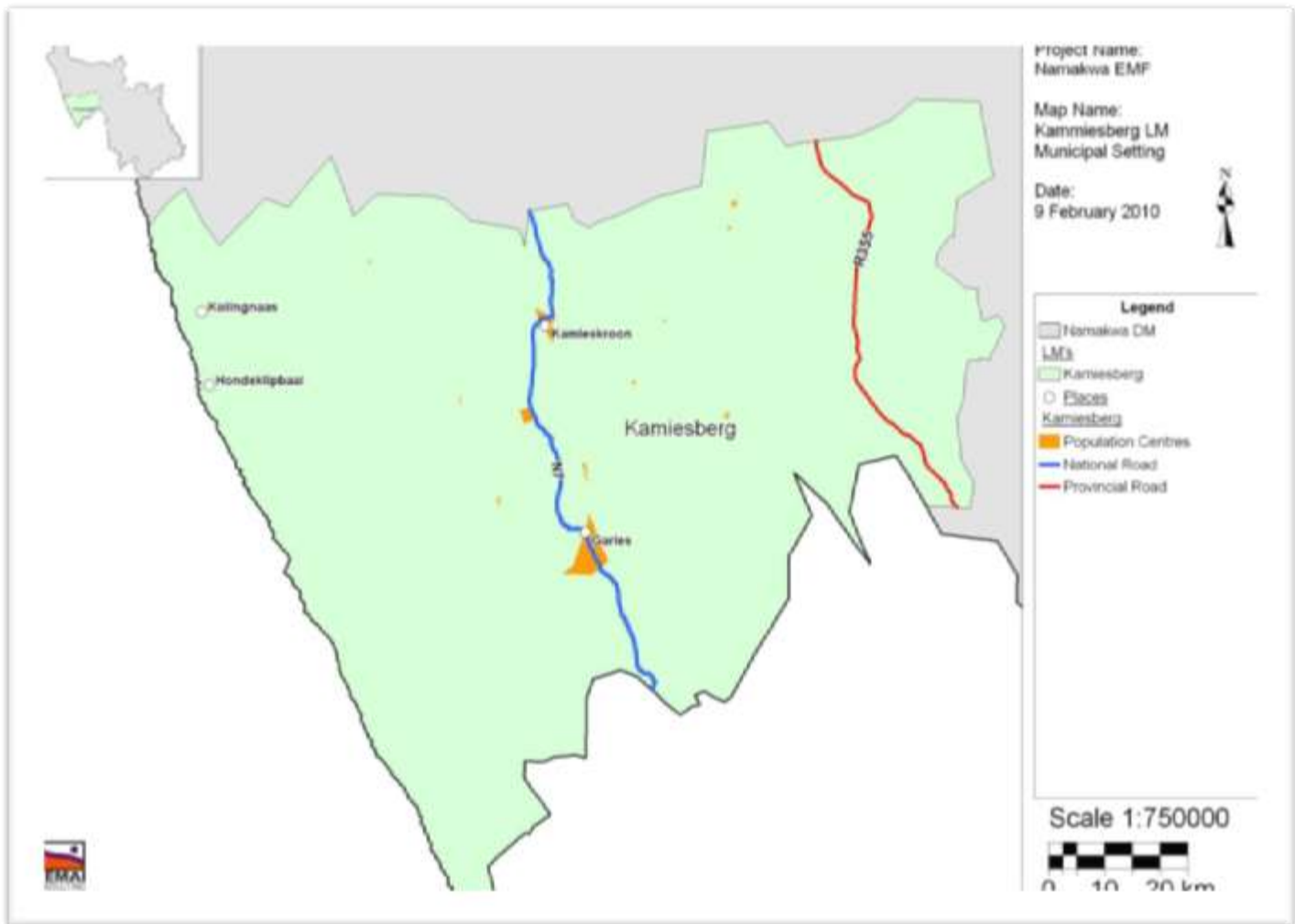
To the north of the town of Garies, the Kamiesberg Local Municipality contains the Kamiesberg centre of endemism, a biodiversity hotspot (NDM Biodiversity Sector Plan Draft, 2008).

The Kamiesberg Granite Fynbos is restricted to the Kamiesberg Uplands. This vegetation type has 29 plant species that are either restricted to, or primarily found within, the vegetation type.

This Local Municipality contains 48 known endemic species, 11 threatened species and 9 near threatened species. More endemics are found within the mountainous areas of this Municipality, 19 species within the Kamiesberg Granite Fynbos and 15 in the Namakwaland Klipkoppe Shrubland.



### 4.5.3. DEMOGRAPHICS OF KAMIESBERG



Map 4- Municipal Setting: Kamiesberg Local Municipality (Source: NDM EMF)

The Kamiesberg municipal area while embracing the towns of Hondeklipbaai, Garies, and Kamieskroon also includes a number of settlements including the evocatively named Platbakkies, Soebatsfontein and Spoegrivier. In the west the municipality borders on the Atlantic coastline. It is traversed by the busy N7 which links Springbok with Cape Town.

Hondeklipbaai is used as a base by diamond dredgers but its growth as a tourism destination is constrained by its limited water supply. The historic

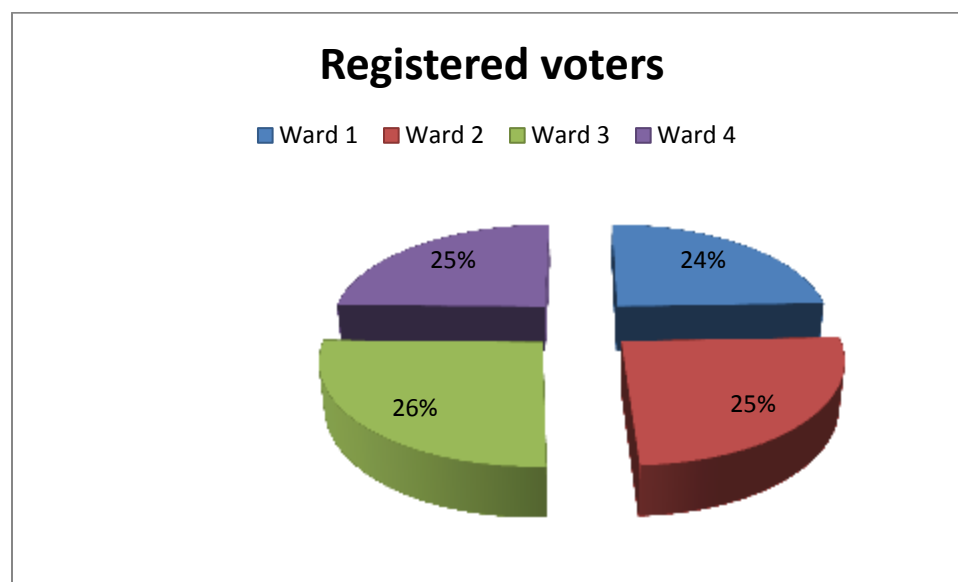
missionary settlement of Leliefontein is found within Kamiesberg and the district is world renowned for the spectacle of its Namaqua daisies.

Kamiesberg's surface area comprises 11 021 square km and it has a population of 12 116. Its labour force is concentrated primarily in the mining sector (612 people), followed by agriculture and fishing (478), community and personal services (411), trade (219) and business (80).

The total number of registered voters in the Kamiesberg Municipal amounts to 6680.

Ward	Registered voters
Ward 1	1631
Ward 2	1664
Ward 3	1735
Ward 4	1650
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6680</b>

**Table4: Registered Voters (Source: IEC Voters Roll 2011)**



*Graph1: Registered Voters in Kamiesberg*

#### 4.5.4. Population figures

Population size provides an indication of the demand for government services in a particular geographical space.

Population Demographics											
		Race(%)					Gender(%)		MaritalStatus(%)		Literacy(%)
Ward	Population	African	Coloured	Indian	White	Other	Male	Female	Unmarried	Married	Illiterate
1	2856	4.8	74.4	0	20.2	0.6	56.3	43.7	37.8	44	9.1
2	2427	0.8	58	0	24.8	16.4	51.3	48.7	39.9	45.2	9.8
3	1395	1	98.5	0	0	0.5	47.9	52	40.9	34.8	9.5
4	4353	0.4	98.2	0.1	1.2	0.2	50.3	49.7	48.5	42.3	15.1

Table 5: Population Demographics

The relative growth of household numbers against the growth in population, is largest in Kamiesberg Local Municipality. Here the population grew at around 2% per annum, whilst the household count grew at around 5.4%. This phenomenon can again be explained by an aging population as well as by relative economic hardship, where the formation of families is a means to combine production and costs in a family unit and reap economies of scale.

#### 4.5.5. Age Analysis:

		Age Categories	Total	Percentage of total population
<b>0-4</b>	750	Children 0-14	3 025	25%
<b>5-9</b>	1 081			
<b>10-14</b>	1 194			
<b>15-19</b>	1 076	Youth 15-24	1 963	16%
<b>20-24</b>	887			
<b>25-29</b>	707	Adults 25-59	5 496	45%
<b>30-34</b>	1 076			
<b>35-39</b>	1 038			
<b>40-44</b>	788			
<b>45-49</b>	755			
<b>50-54</b>	605			
<b>55-59</b>	527	Older persons 60-	1 633	13%
<b>60-64</b>	495			
<b>65-69</b>	342			
<b>70-74</b>	296			

<b>75-79</b>	306			
<b>80-84</b>	123			
<b>85</b>	71			

Table 6: Source Community survey 2007-Statistics South Africa

A large proportion of the Kamiesberg population (41%) are under the age of 25, which combined with 13% being older than 60, would suggest a high dependency ratio for these two constituencies. By comparison the district figure compares slightly better with 7.39% of the population over the age of 65 and 25% being under 15 years. The obvious implication for the municipality and other agencies is that 41% of the population which is mainly youth will be demanding education, housing, jobs and other services in the near future.

#### 4.5.6. District Population distribution

<b>MUNICIPALITY</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>% CHANGE</b>
Richtersveld Local Municipality	10 125	14 613	17%
Nama Khoi Local Municipality	44 750	54 644	22.1%
<b>Kamiesberg Local Municipality</b>	<b>10 754</b>	<b>12 117</b>	<b>14.7%</b>
Hantam Local Municipality	19 813%	21 234%	7.2%
Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	10 512	10 420	-0.9%
Khai Ma Local Municipality	11 344	12 571	10.8%

Table 7: District Population distribution

#### 4.5.7. Kamiesberg Population groups

Kamiesberg Municipality with a population of 12 116 in 2007 had 11% of the district area's population. More than 98, 5% is Afrikaans speaking, 99% of the population is South African and the predominant religions are Methodist or Dutch Reformed. Around 93 % of the population of Kamiesberg Municipality does not have any disabilities but it is still higher than the district and provincial averages.

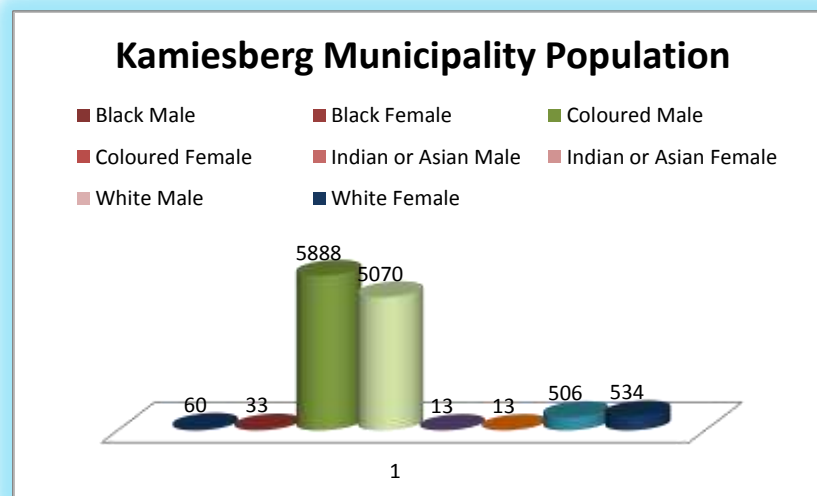
Whilst the population in the whole of the Namakwa District is generally very low (Population distribution is calculated at 1 person per square kilometer) the Kamiesberg Municipality population is the fourth highest with only two municipalities (Karoo Hoogland and Khai Ma) having smaller populations.

#### 4.5.8. Age and gender distribution Migration patterns

The population can be classified into three main groups namely: children (0 - 14 years); economically active population (15 - 64 years); and persons aged 65 years and older.

Kamiesberg Local Municipality (NC064): Population per race and gender								
Black		Coloured		Indian/Asian		White		TOTAL
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
60	33	5888	5070	13	13	506	534	12116

Table 8: Population and gender (Source StatsSA Community Survey 2007)



Graph 2: Kamiesberg Population per race and gender (Source StatsSA Community Survey 2007)

The Kamiesberg Municipality's population composition according to Table 8 indicates that 53, 37% is male and 46, 63% is female. The total population increased from 2001 to 2007 by 11, 25%. This amounts to 1, 7% per annum increase. The racial composition of Kamiesberg municipality is 90, 4% of the citizens are Coloured, 8, 58% White, 0, 72% African and 0, 2% Indian and more male's then females.

#### 4.5.9. Literacy rates

Literacy is used as a concept to indicate a minimum education level attained; a simple definition of literacy is the ability to read and write, which has been translated into the successful completion of a minimum of 7 years of formal education. Since most learners start school at the age of 7 years, the literacy

rate is calculated as the proportion of those 14 years and older who have successfully completed a minimum of 7 years of formal education.

The general literacy rates of Kamiesberg is very low, due to the fact the nearest FET College is more than 120 km from Garies.

First Home Language(%)												
Ward	IsiNdebele	IsiXhosa	IsiZulu	Sepedi	Sesotho	Setswana	Siswati	Tshivenda	Xitsonga	Afrikaans	English	Other
1	0.1	1.9	0.2	0	0.1	0.2	0	0	0	94.1	1.9	0.4
2	0.1	0.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97.8	0.2	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98.8	0.5	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.7	0	0

Table 9: Home Language

#### 4.5.10. Education

Approximately 5% of the population has no schooling, and just 1.54% of the population has a higher education, resulting in a shortage of highly skilled people – 58% of the economically active population is classified as unskilled. In 2007, 12.82% of population was unemployed, 45.71% - 2 - were employed, and 37.34% were not economically active<sup>1</sup>. As a result of the employment situation as well as quality of jobs (skills levels) 74.96% of the population falls within the poverty level. Notably, this feeds into a reliance on the state, with 36% of the households registered as indigent (100% of NDMA, 65% of Khai Ma) and 25% of the population receiving social grants (mostly child support, disability and old age).

The population can be regarded as having a high dependency ratio; with 7.39% of the population over the age of 65 and 25% are under 15 years. The latter youth group will be demanding education, housing and jobs in the near future.

Approximately 5% of the population has no schooling, and just 1.54% of the populations have a higher education, resulting in a shortage of highly skilled people – 58% of the economically active population is classified as unskilled. In 2007, 12.82% of population was unemployed, 45.71% were employed, and 37.34% were not economically active. As a result of the employment situation as well as quality of jobs (skills levels) 74.96% of the population falls within the poverty level. Notably, this feeds into a reliance on the state, with 36% of the households registered as indigent (100% of NDMA, 65% of Khai Ma) and 25% of the population receiving social grants (mostly child support, disability and old age).

#### 4.5.11. Access to training facilities

Access to higher education and further education and training institutions is essential to equip individuals to access employment opportunities. The youth population of Kamiesberg Municipal has limited of options when it comes to higher education and further education facilities.

Area	ECD Centre's	Primary Schools	High Schools
<b>Garies</b>	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	1
<b>Lepelfontein</b>	1	1 (Gr 1-6)	
<b>Kheis</b>	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	
<b>Tweerivier</b>	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	
<b>Hondeklipbaai</b>	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	
<b>Soebatsfontein</b>	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	
<b>Spoegrivier</b>	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	
<b>Klipfontein</b>	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	
<b>Kamieskroon</b>	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	
<b>Rooifontein</b>	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	
<b>Nourivier</b>	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	
<b>Leliefontein</b>	1	1 (Grade 1-10)	
<b>Paulshoek</b>	1	1 (Grade 1-7)	
<b>Kharkams</b>	1	1 (Combined Gr 1-12)	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 10: Schools in Kamiesberg Municipal (Source: NC Department Education)  
(Source: Namaqua District Department of Education 2012)

Six out of the thirteen schools are former Methodist Church Schools. Most of these schools are situated in the rural area of and with a small educator and learner ration. This warranted that most educators teach more than one subject and class per session.

#### 4.5.12. Human Development Index (HDI)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite, relative index that attempts to quantify the extent of human development of a community. It is based on measures of life expectancy, literacy and income. It is thus seen as a measure of people's ability to live a long and healthy life, to communicate, to participate in the life of the community and to have sufficient resources to

obtain a decent living. The HDI can assume a maximum level of 1, indicating a high level of human development, and a minimum value of 0.

Kamiesberg has the highest HDI of 0, 86, in comparison to the province of 0, 69.

#### 4.5.13. People living in poverty

The poverty income used is based on the Bureau of Market Research's Minimum Living Level (BMR report no. 235 and later editions, Minimum and Supplemented Living Levels in the main and other selected urban areas of the RSA, August 1996). For example, the monthly income needed to keep a 1 person household out of poverty in 2010 is estimated<sup>4</sup> to be R1 315, while for a two person household it is R1 626; a four person household requires an estimated income of R2 544 to stay out of poverty while a household with eight or more person requires an estimated R4 729.

#### 4.5.14. Indigent households

Kamiesberg Municipality's indigent policy provides for free or discounted rates on municipal services such as water, electricity, sanitation, refuse removal as well as property rates.

There are 1516 indigent households in 2012 in comparison of 979 in 2010 registered with the municipality. The cut off affordability to qualify as an indigent is a monthly household income of R1740.00.

The values of the subsidies are as follows:

Services	Amount per household
Refuse removal	▪ 100% of rate is subsidised
Water	▪ 2 kilo litres free per month
Sanitation	▪ 50% subsidy (Garies & Kamieskroon amounts to R 62.00 per month)
Electricity	▪ 50 Units free per month
Rates & taxes	▪ First R 15, 000.00 is not taxed per household

Table 11: Kamiesberg Indigent Households  
(Source: Kamiesberg Municipality Finance Department 20012)



#### 4.5.15. Indigent households per town, village or settlement

TOWN/VILLAGE	TOTAL INDIGENT HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING SUBSIDIES
Garies	216
Hondeklipbaai	86
Kamasies	63
Kamieskroon	67
Kharkams	170
Kheis	118
Klipfontein	95
Leliefontein	128
Lepelsfontein	38
Nourivier	96
Paulshoek	118
Rooifontein	73
Soebatsfontein	50
Spoegrivier	135
Tweerivier	63
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1516</b>

Table 12: Kamiesberg Indigent Households  
(Source: Kamiesberg Municipality Finance Department 20012)

Only indigent households living in towns and settlements receive free basic services. This is because the municipality does not, currently, provide any services to the farms and is unlikely to do so in the immediate future.

#### 4.5.16. Households

MUNICIPALITY	HOUSEHOLDS	PERCENTAGE OF NAMAKWA DISTRICT
Richtersveld Local Municipality	3 952	11%
Nama Khoi Local Municipality	15 662	43 %
<b>Kamiesberg Local Municipality</b>	<b>3 881</b>	<b>11%</b>
Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	2 982	8%
Khai Ma Local Municipality	3 787	10%

Table 13: District Households (Source: Namakwa District Municipality LED strategy- 2009)

For the period 2001 to 2007 the number of households has grown from 2 834 to 3 881 within the Kamiesberg Municipality. The average household size has shown a decline from 3.8 to 3.1 is in line with the provincial tendency which has seen 63% of municipalities demonstrating a decline in household sizes.

#### 4.5.17. Refuse Removal

MUNICIPALITY	% Households where refuse removed by local authority		% Households with no refuse removal	
Richtersveld Local Municipality	83.1	89.2	9.4	1.6
Nama Khoi Local Municipality	86.7	94.6	2.6	0.7
<b>Kamiesberg Local Municipality</b>	<b>72.4</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0</b>
Hantam Local Municipality	65.6	87.7	0.8	1.2
Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	58.6	70.8	0.6	1
Khai Ma Local Municipality	74.5	87.8	1.8	0.6

Table 14: Refuse removal in Namaqua DM (Source: StatsSA Community Survey 2007)

The Community Survey (2007) conducted by Statistics South Africa demonstrates that the Kamiesberg Municipality has increased the percentage of households where **refuse is collected** from 72.4 a remarkable 85.5% whilst the percentage of households with **no refuse removal** has shrunk from 1.3 to 0% of the total population.

Service Delivery per Ward						
Ward	Households	Formal Dwellings(%)	Telephone at Home(%)	Electricity(%)	Sanitation(%)	Piped Water to Dwelling(%)
<b>1</b>	623	71.9	42.1	68.5	60.5	35.3
<b>2</b>	635	95.4	49.4	68.7	71.5	37.5
<b>3</b>	262	100	37	77.9	6.9	0.4
<b>4</b>	1077	79.9	17.2	20	6.7	8.4

Table 15: Service Delivery per ward (Community Survey 2007 StatsSA)

#### 4.5.18. Toilet Facilities:

MUNICIPALITY	Pit Latrines		Bucket Toilet system		No toilet	
	2001	2007	2001	2007	2001	2007
Richtersveld Local Municipality	14.8	5.7	3.6	1	4.5	1.8
Nama Khoi Local Municipality	6.4	3.1	18.2	0.5	7	3.6
<b>Kamiesberg Local Municipality</b>	<b>24.3</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>
Hantam Local Municipality	9.3	10.5	15	10.7	12.4	2.9
Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	7.6	25.7	28.4	2.4	15.3	3.4
Khai Ma Local Municipality	8.8	0.3	10.5	0.7	12.5	2.2

Table 16: Service Delivery per ward (Community Survey 2007 StatsSA)

The StatsSA Community survey 2007 has shown that the number of households with pit latrines has declined from 24.3 to 21.6 and the bucket toilet system from 21.2 to 0.5 and those households with no toilets from 10.7 to 3.8.

#### 4.5.19. Formal/Informal Dwellings:

MUNICIPALITY	% FORMAL DWELLINGS		% INFORMAL DWELLINGS	
	2001	2007	2001	2007
Richtersveld Local Municipality	89.9	78.6	5.9	9.0
Nama Khoi Local Municipality	88.3	87%	4.2	5.2
<b>Kamiesberg Local Municipality</b>	<b>86.2</b>	<b>77.0</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>
Hantam Local Municipality	95.1	93.6	2.4	4.8
Karoo Hoogland Local Municipality	94.5	97.7	2.6	0.5
Khai Ma Local Municipality	78.9	74.0	1.5	4.0

Table 17: Formal/Informal Dwellings (Source: Community Survey 2007)

The overall majority of the population resides in formal dwelling structures, with 5% of households in informal dwellings and 2.4% in traditional housing. About 91% of households have access to electricity and 5.1% of households have access to the internet. The numbers of families on the waiting list are 337. The Kamiesberg municipality is planning the following housing projects:

- 60 units      Klipfontein
- 30 units      Lepelfontein

The rural nature of the area makes it very costly to build housing due mainly to the vastness of the area and so therefore the municipality has tended to concentrate in the built up areas where the cost of service delivery in terms of

bulk services is more sustainable, also from a revenue generation perspective. The Municipality also plans to develop a Human Settlement Development Plan to address housing holistically in future.

#### **4.5.20. Gini-coefficient**

The Gini coefficient is a summary statistic of income inequality, which varies from 0, in the case of perfect equality where all households earn equal income, to 1 in the case where one household earns all the income and other households earn nothing. In practice the coefficient is likely to vary from approximately 0.25 to 0.70.

According to Gini calculations, there has been an increase of income inequality experienced over the last 4 years in Kamiesberg Municipal area.

#### **4.5.21. Socio-Economic Profile:**

- a) Poverty levels are high, due to high levels of unemployment, and increasing rates of illness (HIV/AIDS and TB)
- b) Communal farming on municipal peri-urban land is creating environmental challenges
- c) A large proportion of income is derived from social grants, with social consequences that are not fully understood and no proactive plans are put in place.
- d) Local economies of small towns in our municipal area are characterised by weak multipliers, because a great deal of purchasing power is spent in the larger centres, or metropolitan areas situated outside these areas
- e) Due to the arid nature of the area, surface and underground water supplies are insufficient to provide higher levels of infrastructure (such as waterborne sanitation), which creates grievances and resentment
- f) The conditions of life of remote settlements of farm workers tend to be poor, with low mobility, and difficult access to health, education, recreation and shopping amenities
- g) HIV/AIDS levels are reputed to be high, particularly on national transport routes, and mortality rates are already reflecting this

- h) There is an out-migration of skilled people, due to a lack of local economic opportunities.
- i) Increasing aridity, due to global warming, may lead to rising unemployment, declining underground water levels, and greater difficulties for commonage farmers.
- j) The socio-economic conditions of the municipal area are poor. More 76% of the municipal population earns less than R38 400.00 per annum (or less than R3200.00 per month) consequently receiving payment for municipal services can be challenging. This in turn can have a negative effect on the sustainability of infrastructure and the delivery of services overall.
- k) Generally the population can be regarded as having a high dependency ratio; with 7.39% of the population over the age of 65 and 25% are under 15 years. The latter youth group will be demanding education, housing and jobs in the near future.

#### 4.5.22. Health

According to the Department of Health, Namakwa District the satellite facilities are understaffed and only 3 professional nurses serve all the clinics within the area. The distances between towns also complicate the frequency with which clinic services can be provided. Apart from Garies all of the facilities are in need of upgrading, especially in Soebatsfontein. The facility in Kamassies lacks a waiting area, forcing patients to stand. The overall health facilities need to be upgraded to supply in the demand of services.

Community Health Centres	Community Day Centres	Clinics	Satellite Clinics	Mobile Clinics	District Hospitals	Regional Hospitals
1	0	5	0	10	0	0

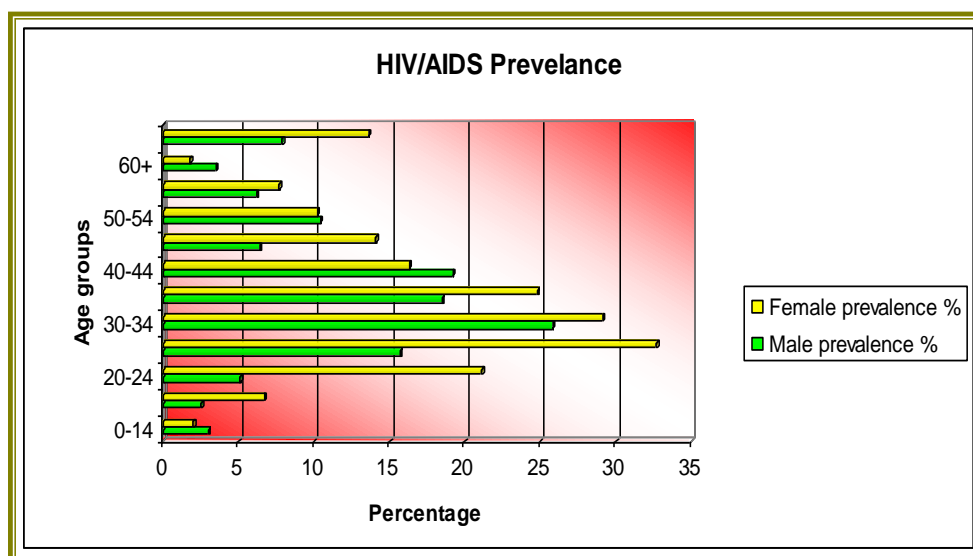
Table 18: Health Facilities in Kamiesberg Municipal Area (Kamiesberg IDP 2010/11)

#### 4.5.23. HIV/AIDS

Table 19: Estimated HIV prevalence among South Africans, by age and sex, 2008

Age	Male prevalence %	Female prevalence %
0-14	3	2
15-19	2.5	6.7
20-24	5.1	21.1
25-29	15.7	32.7
30-34	25.8	29.1
35-39	18.5	24.8
40-44	19.2	16.3
45-49	6.4	14.1
50-54	10.4	10.2
55-59	6.2	7.7
60+	3.5	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>13.6</b>

Figure 19 : Estimated HIV Prevalence among South Africans, by age and sex, 2008  
Source: The South African National HIV Survey, 2008



Graph 3: HIV/AIDS Prevalence

Source: The South African National HIV Survey, 2008

In terms of health, official figure show that 5.1% of the population has HIV/AIDS, but this is growing rapidly and may be inaccurate due to a lack of accessible testing facilities.

#### **4.5.24. Home Community based services (HCBS)**

Community Based Services (CBS) in the Northern Cape are provided by non-profit organisations (NPOs), Community Based Organisations in the rural areas and subsidised by the Provincial Government. HCBC does not replace the family as the primary caregiver; it is meant to be a complementary and supportive service to the family to prevent “burn-out” for family caregivers who care for sick relatives.

#### **4.5.25. Safety and Security**

The safety and security function is mainly performed by Provincial and National government. Kamiesberg municipality does have the human capital and financial strength to establish such unit. This will form part of Council's long term planning to look at Law Enforcement seriously.

#### **4.4.23. Municipal Economy**

A challenge facing Kamiesberg Municipality is to engage in a multi-dimensional approach to spatial planning and development that goes beyond single perspectives (i.e. economic growth, infrastructure provision, poverty alleviation etc.) to, both space and time (long- & short-term). This calls for a socio-spatial approach to planning, taking into account the need for a place-making approach, while simultaneously considering the bigger whole and the public good (both in the short term and over the long term). This implies flexible, yet institutional, readiness and capacity in governance to ensure a balance between short-term needs and long term visions and costs.

This entails the balancing of elements of development that are:

- based on economic potentials and marginal environmental impacts;
- based on identification of resource potentials;
- based on achieving development readiness – resources, infrastructure, institutional;
- based on balanced development – urban/rural;
- based on social need identification; and
- based on measurable targets and indicators (Provincial Growth and Development Strategy Abridged Discussion Document, [www.info.gov.za](http://www.info.gov.za)).

#### 4.4.24. Municipal growth rate

Gross Geographic production (GGP) is used to measure the economic performance of the area and is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced within the geographical boundary of an area and the income which is in turn generated through this production. Increases in GGP indicate a growing economy with more production and thus greater household income generated, while a decreasing GGP has the opposite impact on the economy, resulting in less growth of the economy, lower income levels and greater levels of unemployment.

#### 4.4.25. Sectoral contributors

The total GGP contributions are made up of the nine sectors according to the standardized industrial classification (SIC) categories. Each of these nine sectors has numerous sub-sectors which are used to categorise economic activity and spending to calculate the value added for a geographic area such as the Kamiesberg Municipality.

#### 4.4.26. Sector GGP profile

Local municipalities contribution to NDM GGP Municipality GDP (2007) % of District Total		
Richtersveld	R 652,467.04	17.30%
Nama Khoi	R 1 573, 543.68	41.70%
<b>Kamiesberg</b>	<b>R 389,601.93</b>	<b>10.30%</b>
Hantam LM	R 444, 112.48	11.80%
Karoo Hoogland	R 314,288.30	8.30%
Khai Ma	R 388,427.06	10.30%
Namakwa	R 10, 682.84	0.30%
<b>Namakwa DM (TOTAL)</b>	<b>R 3,773, 123.32</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 20: Local municipalities contribution to NDM GGP Municipality GDP (2007) % of District Total

##### 4.4.26.1. Sector Employment and income levels



#### 4.4.26.1.1. Employment per sector

The main economic activities within the NDM are agriculture and mining. Stock farming in the District includes sheep, cattle and goat farming and is the key contributor to the agricultural sector. Ostrich farming is also practiced within the District. Flower bulbs and wool production are also important contributors to the agricultural sector. The Orange River plays a key role in the regions agricultural activities and alluvial diamond mining activities.

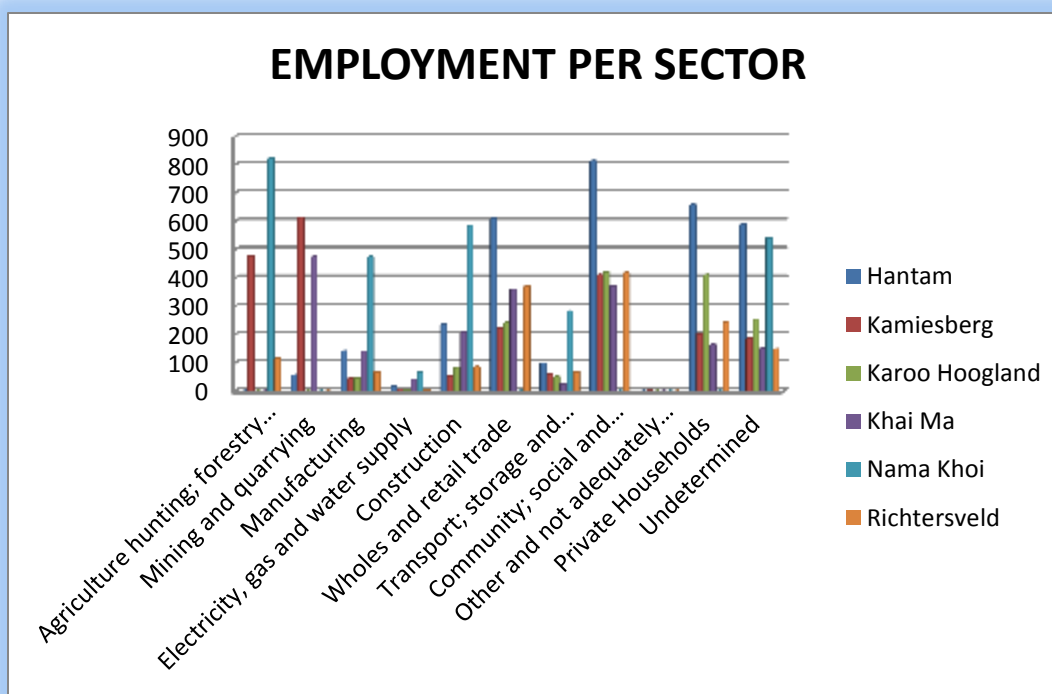
Karoo Hoogland and Hantam Local Municipalities are the relevant agricultural centres where stock farming is the main economic sector with very little mining occurring. The main mining activity centres are Kamiesberg, Richtersveld, Nama Khoi and Khai Ma Local Municipalities.

In the Richtersveld Local Municipality mining is the main economic activity providing most of the employment opportunities in the region.

In Nama Khoi Springbok is the main town. Springbok is an administrative, commercial, farming and industrial centre and represents the economic activity hub for the surrounding smaller towns. Springbok is the communications, administrative, educational and commercial centre for the copper mining within the Nama Khoi Local Municipality. The towns of Kleinzee and Koiingnaas mainly house the mining industry staff. The inland area is mainly used for farming. Nababeep, the headquarters of the Okiep Copper Company, and Concordia are copper mining towns. Okiep hosts the copper mine and copper mining used to be the main economic activity in the area. Steinkopf is a small stock sheep farming town.

Kamiesberg Local Municipality has three main economic sectors: livestock grazing, mining and tourism. The two emerging sectors are aquaculture and conservation and ecological restoration. The main economic activities in Garies are granite works and farming. The major economic activity in Koiingnaas is mining. The main economic activity in Kamieskroon and Kharkams is stock farming.

The highest number of employed individuals was recorded within the Nama Khoi Local Municipality and the lowest number within the Kamiesberg Local Municipality. The graph below indicates dominance of the agricultural and mining industries towards employment creation in the NDM. Together these sectors contributed 44% of total employment in



Graph 4: Employment by Sector

MUNICIPALITY	Agriculture hunting; forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholes and retail trade	Transport; storage and communication	Community; social and personal services	Other and not adequately defined	Private Households	Undetermined
Hantam	1 806	56	141	17	236	610	98	813	0	658	588
<b>Kamiesberg</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>185</b>
Karoo Hoogland	1 327	0	45	3	83	241	50	419	0	410	253
Khai Ma	1 968	474	140	41	207	359	26	371	0	163	150
Nama Khoi	821	3 314	474	67	585	1 824	282	1 993	0	1 070	541
Richtersveld	114	1 155	67	4	85	369	68	418	0	245	148

<b>Total</b>	<b>1412</b>	<b>1143</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1247</b>	<b>1801</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>2431</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1678</b>	<b>1865</b>
<b>% of Total</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>7%</b>

Table 21: District Employment per Sector

The table indicates that the highest number of individuals is employed within the agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing sector followed by the mining and quarrying sector. The above table indicates that agriculture and mining are the dominant employment sectors within the District and Kamiesberg with few employment opportunities within alternative industries.

#### 4.4.27. Household income profile,

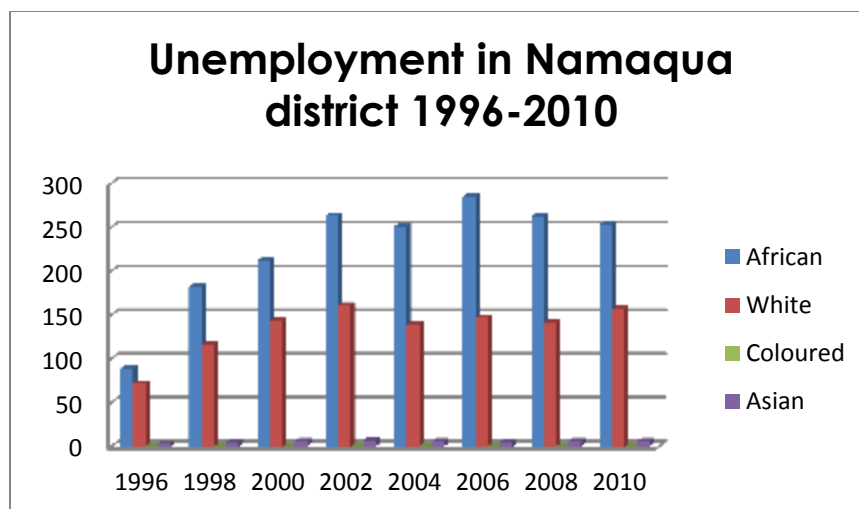
##### 4.4.27.1. Sources of household income in Kamiesberg

A survey (2003) of three communal villages in Kamiesberg (only 74 saailande owners) showed the following sources of household income: wage labour (49%), government transfers (28%), small business (11%), remittances (6%), livestock income (3%) and farm income (3%).

#### 4.4.28. Unemployment at District Level

RACE GROUP	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010
<b>AFRICAN</b>	89	182	212	263	251	285	262	253
<b>WHITE</b>	72	116	143	161	139	147	141	157
<b>COLOURED</b>	3 618	5 656	6 352	8 318	7 721	9 156	9 215	9 739
<b>ASIAN</b>	3	5	6	7	6	5	6	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 782</b>	<b>5 959</b>	<b>6 713</b>	<b>8 749</b>	<b>8 118</b>	<b>9 593</b>	<b>9 623</b>	<b>10 156</b>

Table 22: Unemployment at Namaqua District Level  
(Source: Namakwa District Municipality Integrated Development Plan -2012)



*Graph 5: Unemployment in Namaqua District*

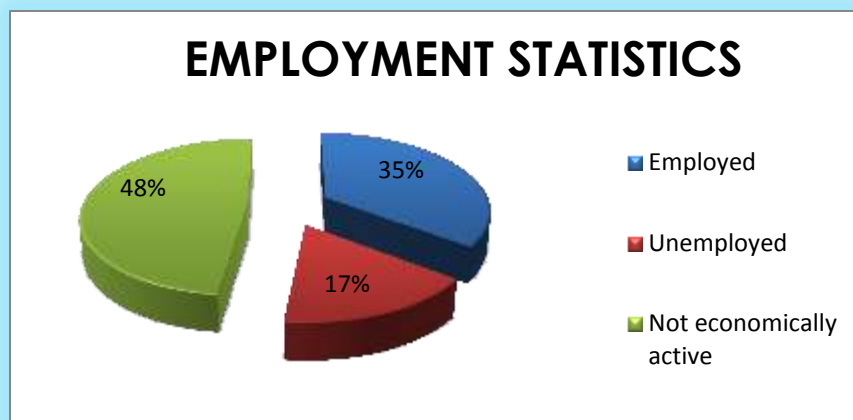
The overall figure also shows that the agriculture, mining and trade sectors have shed unemployment. The IDP of the district suggests an employment rate of 20% of the population.

#### **4.4.29. Kamiesberg Employment Profile:**

Whilst unemployment figures are not available specifically for the Kamiesberg Municipal area, the composite unemployment figure for the district shows an increase in unemployment year on year indicating that economic development and job creation must be a developmental priority to the municipality.

Population	Employment Status	Employees
<b>12 116</b>	Employed	2358
	Unemployed	1108
	Not economically active	3208

*Table 22: Kamiesberg Employment Profile (Source StatsSA Community Survey 2007)*



Graph 5: Employment Statistics

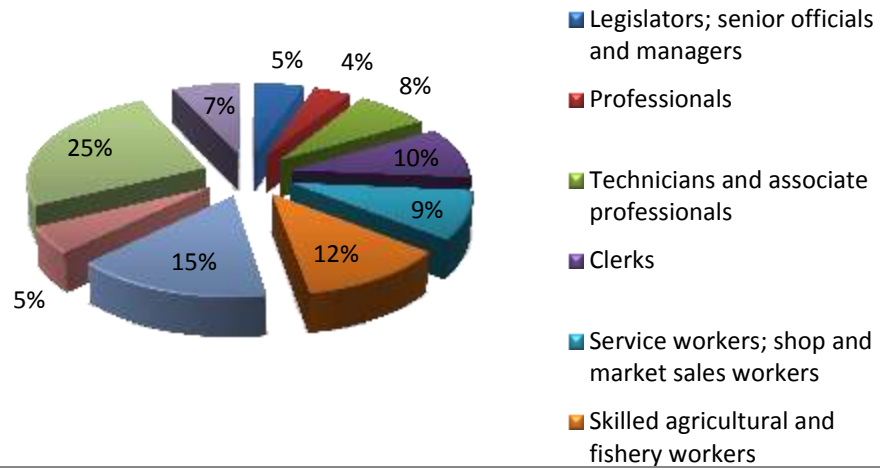
#### 4.4.30. Occupational profile of working age population – skilled vs. unskilled labour

Table below indicates that the highest percentages (36%) of workers were employed in the elementary occupations. These are occupations with a focus on manual labour and un-skilled jobs. The next highest category is artisans at 14%. Following this are a group of categories; clerks (10%), shop assistants and skilled workers in the agricultural and forestry industries. Of the total workforce, 8% occupy positions such as managers.

<b>Kamiesberg Occupational profile of working age population – skilled vs. unskilled labour</b>	
Legislators; senior officials and managers	120
Professionals	90
Technicians and associate professionals	180
Clerks	232
Service workers; shop and market sales workers	216
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	277
Craft and related trades workers	366
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	118
Elementary occupations	593
Undetermined	165

Table: 23: Kamiesberg Occupational profile of working age population – skilled vs. unskilled labour

## Employment per Occupation



Graph 6: Employment per occupation

# CHAPTER 5: VISION AND MISSION

## VISION

**"The establishment of a developmental- orientated, eco-tourism friendly and economically viable lifestyle through sustainable growth"**

## MISSION STATEMENT AND VALUES

To provide affordable quality services, alleviate poverty, and facilitate social and Local Economic Development through Comprehensive Rural Development of the Kamiesberg municipal area through integrated development planning, cooperative governance, skills development and the sustainable use of resources.

## VALUE STATEMENT

Kamiesberg Municipality embraces the notion of Developmental Local Government. In order to fulfill this belief, we subscribe to the following values:

- Integrity and Transparency
- Equity and dignity
- Service Excellence
- Morality and Honesty
- Commitment and Respect
- Compassion and Professionalism
- Conservation and responsible Development

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Kamiesberg Municipality recognizes its developmental role and thus commits itself to facilitate interventions that are going to ensure the creation of new business enterprises, fostering partnerships with other government entities and private sector. This would be further achieved by creating suitable business environment- by helping improve access to land, markets and finance.

Through our Strategic Objectives and the 5 Local Government Key Performance Areas, the municipality will always strive to achieve its developmental mandate.

The following are the five local governments KPA's:

- Institutional Capacity and Municipal Transformation
- Basic Service and Infrastructure Development
- Financial Viability
- Local Economic Development
- Public Participation and Good Governance.



# CHAPTER 6: SPATIAL LOGIC

## (SECTOR PLANS)

In order for a Municipality to function efficiently and effectively, prior planning has to be carried out in order to ensure that the needs of the Municipality and community are balanced with what is practically possible to achieve in line with available human and financial capacity. The IDP as a whole forms part of this planning process, however, Sector Planning is important in order to focus on a specific focus and guide the Municipality in what projects need to be initiated and implemented. The Sector Plans need to be aligned to the IDP in order to ensure that there is holistic planning. Below are summaries of key Sector Plans that have been prepared by Kamiesberg Municipality.

## 6.1. KAMIESBERG MUNICIPALITY SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT (2008)

### Purpose

The aim of a spatial development framework is to:

- Promote sustainable functional and integrated settlement patterns in order to:
  - ✓ discourage low density urban sprawl;
  - ✓ Generate social and economic opportunities for people; and promote easy accessibility to those opportunities.
- Maximize resources efficiently; for example:
  - ✓ ensure the protection of the available environmental resources within the municipality;
  - ✓ Protect productive land for agricultural purposes to ensure food security.
- Enhance regional identity and unique character of place.
- Ensure conformance with the district municipality and provincial spatial development frameworks.

### Natural Systems

- Kamiesberg Municipality is endowed with a variety of unique natural systems and resources.
- The natural environment sustains the economy through eco-tourism, and agriculture.
- The ecological value of the natural environment (the profound impact that the natural resources have on the economy versus the value it has in influencing sense of place) influences how the natural environment should be protected.
- A significant challenge is the loss of natural resources due to increased development pressure.

## **Settlement Hierarchy**

- A well-functioning settlement hierarchy exists in Kamiesberg in terms of the relative sizes of settlements, locations and access provided between them by various movement routes.
- However, some rural settlements function poorly as settlements. They are not sustainable economically or in other functional respects. They offer very little economic, social and recreational opportunities. In many cases they are pockets of low cost housing and villages. It is necessary to seek means to make these settlements more sustainable.

## **Possible Development Scenarios**

### **Business as usual:**

With this approach growth and development within the municipality will continue on its current path. This implies that there will be no significant intervention by the municipality, resulting in the perpetuating of the current situation and have far reaching costs in utility service provision.

### **Smart Growth Scenario:**

It requires more pro-active guidance with respect to spatial development, a commitment to change in the trends of the infrastructure pattern and taking a long term view on the resultant outcomes.

## **Key Municipal Spatial Informant**

This can be separated into:

### **1. Natural Informants**

- The most dominant of these is the granite factories and mines and.

### **2. Settlement Informants**

- This consists of a number of existing settlements which are connected by movement routes.

## Conceptual Framework

The Conceptual Framework focuses on the following spatial structuring elements:

**Open Space System:** Identification of “green” and “blue” land use activities that should be protected from urban development.

**Major Towns and Centers:** The economic, social and recreational importance of existing towns is recognized.

**Activity Streets and Nodes:** This focuses on key road linkages and cluster developments that encourage mixed-use activities (job creation and community facilities) along the route. It integrates separate developments.

**Urban Edges:** Growth management boundaries and defines the outer limits of development for next 3 to 5 years. It makes better use of existing land (infill and densification).

## 6.2. LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### **Purpose**

The aim of the LED plan is to strategise on how to create employment opportunities for local residents, alleviate poverty and redistribute resources and opportunities to the benefit of all local residents.

In order for LED to be effective a community needs to identify and consider its own economic strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats and agree on a shared strategy.

### **Objectives**

LED is characterised by the following objectives:

- ✓ Establishing a job creating economic growth path;
- ✓ Embarking upon sustainable rural development and urban renewal; and
- ✓ Bringing the poor and disadvantaged to the center of development.

### **Strategic Pillars**

#### **Increased accessibility**

All people in municipality have better access to places and improved communication through accessibility -

- ✓ Improve public transport;
- ✓ Safety of tourists;
- ✓ Increased access to communication networks;
- ✓ Increased communication skills base;
- ✓ Improved utilization of municipal resources.

#### **Infrastructure Investment**

Physical infrastructure in Kamiesberg needs to have a sufficient carrying capacity to meet the needs of the citizens in the area.

- ✓ Promote job creation;
- ✓ Increased business opportunities;
- ✓ Establish standards for environmentally friendly building practices;
- ✓ Establish space for recreational activities.

## **Wealth Creation**

Local economy grows through more investment and businesses being introduced into the area.

- Promote job creation;
- Investment opportunities;
- SMME opportunities;
- Decrease the GINI-gap;
- Economic growth;
- Diversifying the economic base.

## **Broadening the economic base**

This refers to the expansion of the services sector specifically retail and business opportunities. The establishment of this sector will lead to SMME's and larger investors providing services which are sustainable and will lead to increased investment and economic growth.

- Establish green business hub;
- SMME opportunities;
- Better service delivery;
- Job creation;
- Local entrepreneurship;
- Promote investment.

## **Attracting visitors and investors**

Tourism industry is developed and investment into this industry is promoted.

- Increased number of visitors;
- Better level of services;
- Economic growth;
- Safe destination;
- Tourism in previously disadvantaged areas;
- Business opportunities;
- Job creation.

## **Conducive LED environments**

Municipality has a mandate to create an environment which promotes local economic development.

- Better access to government services;
- Efficient service delivery;
- Safety;
- BBBEE;
- Conducive legal environment;
- SMME.

## **Key Challenges**

### **Demographic and Socio-Economic Profile**

- Population growth
- low income households are living in poverty;
- Housing shortages;
- Low levels of education;
- Low levels of income;
- High levels of HIV/AIDS;
- In order to reduce the current employment rate by half in 10 years- need to create 500 jobs per annum.

## **6.3. WATER SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

### **Purpose**

Every Water Service Authority (WSA) is required by the Water Service Act (1997) to prepare a Water Services Development Plan (WSDP) for its area.

The main purpose of the plan is to ensure effective planning and communication by the WSA and to assist in effective planning and communication by the WSA and to assist in effective monitoring and evaluation.

### **Background**

The WSDP forms part of the IDP and is aligned with the 5 year IDP cycle

### **IDP and WSDP integration**

Water and Sanitation falls under the IDP infrastructure cluster which is committed to the strategic objective of being a “reliably functioning town”

### **Priority Issues**

Ensure that Kamiesberg provides adequate, safe and affordable water and sanitation to its communities



## 6.4. Sector Plans

Sector Plan	Draft	Approved	Reviewed	Comments
Spatial Development Plan		Yes	No	Must be reviewed
Local Economic Development Plan		Yes	No	Must be reviewed
Tourism Marketing Development Plan	No	No	No	Must be developed
Sector Development Plan		Yes	No	Must be reviewed
Rural Economic Development Plan		Yes	No	Must be reviewed
Anti –Corruption Strategy		Yes	No	Must be reviewed
Integrated Waste Management Plan		Yes	No	Must be reviewed
Land Use Management System		Yes	No	Must be reviewed
Water Service Development Plan		Yes	No	Must be reviewed
Specific Environmental Management		Yes	No	Must be reviewed
Disaster Management Plan		Yes	No	Must be reviewed
Disaster Management Contingency Plan		Yes	No	Must be reviewed
Municipal Turn –Around –Strategy		Yes	No	Must be reviewed
Expanded Public Works Programme Business Plan	No	No	No	Must be developed
Kamiesberg Municipality Business Area requirement study	No	No	No	Must be developed
Traffic management study	No	No	No	Must be developed
Pavement Management Systems	No	No	No	Must be developed
Strategic Plan for HIV/AIDS and TB	No	No	No	Must be developed
War on Poverty Strategy	No	No	No	Must be developed
Precinct Development Plans	No	No	No	Must be developed
Kamiesberg Municipal Integrated Transport Plan	No	No	No	Must be developed
Kamiesberg Municipal Incentive Policy	No	No	No	Must be developed
By- Law Revision and Development				Council must ensure that the critical by-laws be developed and promulgated

Table 23: Sector Plans to be developed and reviewed

# CHAPTER 7:

## CAPITAL BUDGET & PROJECTS

### 7.1. Prioritised projects for 2012-15

Council has prioritised projects to be funded through its own sources or grants for inclusion in the IDP 2012-16.

The following project has been budgeted for and funds being committed for. The Council will do its utmost best to implement these projects on EPW Principles to maximize job opportunities and develop local skills.

Department	IDP Objective	IDP Reference No	Project Name	Funding Source	Area/Ward	2012/13	2013/2014	2014/15
		(Directorate, Project No, Ward, Year)						
UPGRADE OF WATER RETICULATION SYSTEMS (MIG FUNDED)								
Technical Services	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development	KheisWR 01/12-13	Kheis Bulk Water Reservoir	MIG		1,301,089	0	0
Technical Services	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development	GGD 01/12-14	Garies Groundwater Desalinations	MIG		6,573,527	3,426,473	0
Technical Services	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development	RBW 01/13	Rooifontein Bulk Water Supply	MIG		0	0	7,631,435
Technical Services	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development	KamBW 01/12-14	Kamieskroon Bulk Water Supply	MIG		0	6,388,601	3,426,473
Technical Services	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development	PaulBW 01/12-14	Paulshoek Bulk Water Supply	MIG		0	2,512,926	1,982,092
Technical Services	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development	Inf 01/12	NDM Projects			1,870,447	0	0
Technical Services	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development	SpoegHML 01/12-13	Spoegrivier High Mast Lighting	MIG		1,615,855	0	0
Techical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development	MunIn/01/2012-13	Infrastructure Development & Upgrade	NDM	Municipal wide	1,870,447	0	0
LED, Tourism & EPWP	Local Economic Development (KPA 2)	MunIn02/2012-13	Upgrade Hondeklipbaai Harbour	DAFF (NDM Implementing Agent)	Municipal wide	3,734,800	0	0

## 7.2. UNFUNDED PROJECTS:

The current financial position of Kamiesberg municipality hampers council from allocating sufficient own funds to implement operating and capital projects in the short term. The municipality is however, optimistic that our current initiatives to mobilise additional income will enable council to fund projects as and when additional funding becomes available over the medium to long term.

The table below reflects the unfunded projects identified as part of the municipality's IDP process:

Department	IDP Objective	IDP Reference No	Project Name	Funding Source	Area/Ward	2012/13	2013/2014	2014/15
		(Directorate, Project No, Ward, Year)						
LED & Tourism	Local Economic Development (KPA 2)	LED/01/13-15	Develop a Tourism Marketing & Development Strategy	NDM, Dept Tourism, IDC, KLM	Municipal wide	0	350,000	200,000
LED & Tourism	Local Economic Development (KPA 2)	LED/02/13-15	Establishment of Municipal SMME Incubator	Private Sector, NDM, KLM, IDC, NDA	Municipal wide	0	500,000	600,000
LED & Tourism	Local Economic Development (KPA 2)	LED/02/13-16	Hydroponic Farming (Food security)	IDC, NDA, NDM, DAFF	Municipal wide	0	2,000,000	1,500,000
LED & Tourism	Local Economic Development (KPA 2)	LED/02/13-17	Abalone Farming	DAFF, NDM, KLM, NDA, IDC	Hondeklipbaai	0	1,500,000	1,000,000
LED & Tourism	Local Economic Development (KPA 2)	LED/02/13-18	Dams for small farmers and	DAFF, NDM, KLM, NDA, IDC	Municipal wide	0	2,500,000	2,500,000
LED & Tourism	Local Economic Development (KPA 2)	LED/02/13-19	Land reform and restitution to be speeded up	DAFF, NDM, KLM, NDA, IDC	Municipal wide	0	TBC	TBC
LED & Tourism	Local Economic Development (KPA 2)	LED/02/13-20	Satellite municipal offices	NDM, KLM, COGTA	Kammasies	0	450,000	150,000
LED & Tourism	Local Economic Development (KPA 2)	LED/02/13-21	Proper sanitation (emptying of septic tanks)	DWA, NDM, KLM	Municipal wide	0	500,000	500,000
LED & Tourism	Local Economic Development (KPA 2)	LED/02/13-22	Plots to be set aside for legal occupation	KLM, NDM	Municipal wide	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
LED & Tourism	Local Economic Development (KPA 2)	LED/02/13-23	Communal vegetable gardens (vulnerable groups),	DAFF, NDM, KLM, NDA, IDC	Municipal wide	0	2,000,000	1,000,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Services and Infrastructure (KPA 1)		Development of proper sports field	DAFF, NDM, KLM, NDA, IDC	Leliesfontein	0	400,000	150,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Upgrading of quest house	COGTA, NDM, KLM	Paulshoek	0	1,500,000	500,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Pedestrian crossing in front of school,	NDM, KLM, COGTA, DoE	Tweerivier	0	100,000	100,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Upgrading of Graveyard	KLM, NDM	Leliefontein	0	500,000	250,000

Department	IDP Objective	IDP Reference No	Project Name	Funding Source	Area/Ward	2012/13	2013/2014	2014/15
		(Directorate, Project No, Ward, Year)						
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Upgrading and renovation of Soebatsfontein Hostel	KLM, NDM	Soebatsfontein	0	2,411,420	1,000,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Construction of 5 low cost housing	DHS,KLM,NDM	Nourivier	0	566,010	450,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Fleet reparation and Maintenance	KLM, NDM	Municipal wide	0	2,500,000	1,000,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Upgrading of internal road networks	KLM, NDM, MIG	Municipal wide	0	2 500 000.00	2,000,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		NC Premiers's Cemetry cleaning project	KLM, NDM, MIG		0	800,000	200,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		WFTC Namaqua National Parks 11/13	KLM, NDM, Stakeholders		0	2,500,000	2,500,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Upgrading of Rooifontein Main Road	KLM,NDM, MIG	Roorivier	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Upgrading of Paulshoek Main Road	KLM,NDM, MIG	Paulshoek	0	1,800,000	0
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Upgrading of Paulshoek Access road	KLM,NDM, MIG	Paulshoek	0	1,000,000	2,000,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Upgrading of Nourivier main road	KLM,NDM, MIG	Nourivier	0	1,000,000	2,000,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Upgrading of Leliefontein main road	KLM,NDM, MIG	Leliefontein	0	1,500,000	500,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Upgrading of Kroonsig access road	KLM,NDM, MIG	Kroonsig	0	2 580 200.00	
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Construction of stormwater bridge to Kamassies	KLM,NDM, MIG	Kamassies	0	1,300,000	150,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Kamiesberg: Waste water refurbishment programme	KLM,NDM, MIG	Kamiesberg	0	717,000	0
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Garies Magistrate Court	KLM,NDM, MIG	Garies	0	10,000,000	9,000,000
Technical Services	Basic Service and Infrastructure		N7 & Hondeklipbaai Road	KLM,NDM, MIG	Hondeklipbaai	0	3,000,000	0
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Garies: Ground water desalination, bulk water and borehole	KLM,NDM, MIG	Garies	0	1,000,000	500,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Kamieskroon	KLM,NDM, MIG	Kamieskroon	0	1,000,000	800,000

Department	IDP Objective	IDP Reference No	Project Name	Funding Source	Area/Ward	2012/13	2013/2014	2014/15
		(Directorate, Project No, Ward, Year)						
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Kheis: Bulkwater reservoir	KLM,NDM, MIG	Kheis	0	1,500,000	1,000,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Hondeklipbaai bulk water, main pipeline reservoir & desalination plant	KLM,NDM, MIG	Hondeklipbaai	0	8,000,000	7,000,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Rooifontein water system extension storage capacity , water source development	KLM,NDM, MIG	Roorivier	0	1,000,000	1,000,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Upgrading of dumping sites Garies	KLM,NDM, MIG	Garies	0	1,000,000	900,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Upgrading of dumping sites Hondeklipbaai	KLM,NDM, MIG	Hondeklipbaai	0	1,000,000	900,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Klipfontein borehole development & reticulation	KLM,NDM, MIG	Klipfontein	0	1,200,000	500,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Spoegrivier borehole development & reticulation	KLM,NDM, MIG	Spoegrivier	0	1,200,000	700,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Build of new oxidation pond	KLM,NDM, MIG	Kamiesberg area	0	1,500,000	0
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		Bulkwater Supply and reservoir	KLM,NDM, MIG	Hondeklip baai	0	2,800,000	1,500,000
Technical Services (EPWP)	Basic Service and Infrastructure Development		New Bulk Water Supply line from source	KLM,NDM, MIG	Kharkams	0	2,000,000	1,000,000
<b>TOTAL FUNDING NEEDED</b>						<b>0</b>	<b>66,594,430</b>	<b>47,050,000</b>

### 7.3. RESOURCE MOBILISATION

Council should seriously consider the appointment of a service provider to assist Council with alternative resource mobilisation. This will enable Council to implement some of the unfunded IDP Projects and upgrade and maintain the current infrastructure.